EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NASHUA

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR 1870-71.

NASHUA, N. H.:
MOORE & LANGLEY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1871.

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REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1871.

The total amount received into the Treasury during the year has been derived from the following sources, viz:

Cash in Treasury February 17, 1870	$22,306 47	
State Treasurer, Savings Bank Tax	11,653 10	
Railroad "	8,495 18	
Literary Fund	467 62	
U. S. Bounties	788 80	
City Notes	32,800 00	
City Bonds	24,742 45	
Warren Mason, tax abated 1869	4 20	
Hillsborough county, support of paupers	17 03	
Mrs. Joshua Huntington, sale of effects	2 40	
A. W. Fiske, pension of F. Pillsbury	47 50	
A. S. Eaton, ex. boy at Reform School	120 57	
M. A. Brown, " " "	23 16	
D. F. Runnells, in exchange of land	115 00	
Pennichuck Water Works, moving pipes	200 00	
S. P. Wilson, material sold	30 35	
R. Taylor, St. Com. Dist. No. 3, material sold	16 42	
C. T. Spalding, St. Com. Dist. No. 5, material sold	43 00	
J. D. Otterson, hay sold	75 00	
S. D. Chandler, hearse wheels sold	25 00	
E. B. Burke, old hose sold	8 00	
B. Putnam, late Prud. Com. Dist. No. 7	40 00	
Sundry persons, tuition	70 67	
George Reed, late Superintendent City Farm, balance account	85 26	
J. L. Morrill, Superintendent City Farm, balance account	68 06	
Insurance on Mt. Pleasant school house	200 00	
E. B. Burke, agent, sales liquor	348 80	
City Clerk, rents and licenses	1,069 13	
City Marshal, receipts police department	562 62	
Allen Wilson, int. on G. L. White's note	51 74	
C. M. Robinson, Coll. int. on taxes, 1868	307 00	
" " " " " 1869	417 40	
" " " " " 1870	94 30	
" " "	69,967 10	
		$175,263 33

The expenditures of the year have been as follows, viz:

Abatement of tax	$790 61	
Abatement of dog tax	24 00	
Collection of taxes	500 00	
City Farm and House of Correction	1,262 01	
City team	1,117 21	
City Watch	1,734 00	
City Hall Building	2,984 78	
County Building	25 23	
City debt and interest	26,410 50	
North Common	291 70	
South Common	370 92	
City Tomb	591 12	
Cemeteries	423 05	
Fire department	16,826 47	
New Engine House	27,951 29	
Highways and bridges	18,147 68	
Incidental expenses	2,895 83	
Lighting streets	2,092 65	
Liquor Agency	701 03	
Paupers not at Almshouse	897 46	
Police department	580 11	
Printing and stationery	722 74	
Public Library	1,145 79	
Salaries of city officers	3,841 52	
School money	20,922 47	
Sewers and drains	5,189 49	
Temporary loan	21,000 00	
Ward expense	371 56	
		$159,811 22
Balance in hands of City Treasurer		15,452 11
		$175,263 33

J. D. OTTERSON,
R. M. SAWYER,
G. F. SHEDD,
G. R. AVERY,
E. P. HOWARD,
E. W. JOHNSON.

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The following is the account of G. H. Taggard, City Treasurer, with the city of Nashua:

DR.

To cash in Treasury, February 17, 1870	$22,306 47	
Received of State Treasurer	21,404 70	
on City Notes	32,800 00	
on City Bonds	24,742 45	
Labor, material, &c.	397 77	
Incidental Expense acct.	310 43	
Ins. Mt. Pleasant school house	200 00	
School account	110 67	
Pauper account	19 43	
Superintendent City Farm	153 32	
Liquor sales	348 80	
Police department	562 62	
Rents and Licenses	1,069 13	
Interest account	870 44	
C. M. Robinson, Collector	69,967 10	
		$175,263 33

CR.

By cash paid on Treasury orders from Feb. 17, 1870, to Feb. 23, 1871	$159,811 22	
By balance carried to new account	15,452 11	
		$175,263 33

CITY OF NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 23, 1871.

The undersigned, the Committee on Accounts and Finance, of the City Councils of said city, certify that, in accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of said city, we have this day examned the foregoing account of G. H. Taggard, City Treasurer, and

find the same to be correctly cast, and each payment properly vouched by a Treasury order for the same, corresponding in amount with the vouchers in the hands of the City Clerk.

We have also examined the sources from which the income of the past year has been derived, and are satisfied that he has charged himself with the whole amount paid into the Treasury.

We find that the total receipts into the Treasury during the year, including twenty-two thousand three hundred six dollars and forty-seven cents ($22,306.47), on hand at its commencement, have been one hundred seventy-five thousand two hundred sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($175,263.33).

The total payments during the same time have been one hundred fifty nine thousand eight hundred eleven dollars and twenty-two cents ($159,811.22), leaving balance in the Treasury this day fifteen thousand four hundred fifty-two dollars and eleven cents ($15,452.11), which has been shown and counted.

J. D. OTTERSON,
R. M. SAWYER,
G. F. SHEDD,
G. R. AVERY,
E. P. HOWARD,
E. W. JOHNSON.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

Paid Concord Railroad,	1863	$16 80	
C. M. Robinson,	1868	3 02	
C. M. Robinson,	1869	62 54	
M. Worcester,	"	4 20	
C. H. Ring,	"	4 20	
C. H. Ring,	1870	3 03	
C. M. Mills,	"	3 03	
C. L. Mardin,	"	3 03	
G. W. Coffin,	"	3 03	
C. M. Robinson,	"	687 73	
			$790 61

DOG TAX.

Received of C. M. Robinson, Coll. 1870.		$334 00
Paid C. M. Robinson, 1869	1 00	
C. M. Robinson, 1870	23 00	
		$24 00

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Appropriation		$500 00
Paid C. M. Robinson, Collector, 1870	$500 00	

CITY DEBT AND INTEREST.

Appropriation for Interest . . .	$12,800 00	
C. M. Robinson, Coll. int. on taxes, 1868	307 00	
" " " " 1869	417 40	
" " " " 1870	94 30	
Allen Wilson, int. on G. L. White's note	51 74	
		$13,670 44

INTEREST.

Paid R. D. Gilson	$2 45	
C. W. Washburn	6 12	
M. Worcester	10 18	
K. F. Worcester	20 37	
S. F. Bullard	22 40	
D. Maclenna	30 00	
S. Woodward	45 00	
N. M. Butterfield	48 00	
B. Blodgett	60 00	
D. W. Fox	60 00	
H. Turrill	60 00	
M. D. Howe	60 00	
Noyes Prize Medal Fund . .	60 00	
H. Foster	81 00	
S. Brown	82 00	
C. H. Reed	83 80	
A. E. Fox	90 00	
D. Kirk	90 00	
C. E. Paige	120 00	
First National Bank . . .	210 00	
E. W. Upham	245 08	
Indian Head National Bank . .	300 00	
Five Cent Savings Bank . .	1,500 00	
City Institution for Savings . .	1,560 00	
F. Cogin	1,854 00	
Coupons	5,460 00	
Amount carried forward . .		$12,160 50

Amount brought forward . .		$12,160 50

DEBT.

Paid M. Worcester	$100 00	
K. F. Worcester	200 00	
C. W. Washburn	350 00	
S. Brown	1,000 00	
H. Turrill	1,000 00	
D. W. Fox	1,000 00	
S. F. Bullard	1,500 00	
C. H. Reed	1,700 00	
E. W. Upham	2,500 00	
R. D. Gilson	4,900 00	
		$14,250 00
		$26,410 50

CITY FARM AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

JOHN L. MORRILL, *Superintendent.*

Appropriation	$800 00	
George Reed, late Superintendent, balance farm account	85 26	
J. L. Morrill, Supt., balance farm account	68 06	
		$953 32
Paid J. E. Kent, expense to Westford .	$5 90	
B. P. Moore, cart and harness .	75 00	
A. E. Sanderson, harness . .	35 00	
C. H. Nutt, tools	8 82	
Barr & Co., tools and seed . .	27 34	
Q. A. Woodward & Co., shoeing .	27 15	
Smith & Lakeman, mason work .	24 75	
H. M. Goodrich, boiler work . .	26 23	
J. L. Morrill, jr., labor . . .	196 00	
Merrill & Barr, flour . . .	26 00	
Burke & Taylor, groceries . .	46 80	
Sawyer, Merriam & Co., groceries .	192 90	
M. A. Adams, dry goods . .	33 24	
Amount carried forward . .	$725 13	

Amount brought forward . .	$725 13	
Paid A. G. & H. H Reed, carpet and curtains	33 26	
E. P. McIntire, shoes . . .	7 70	
A. J. Rockwood, funeral expenses .	29 25	
Geo. Reed, salary	50 00	
J. L. Morrill, salary . . .	416 67	
		$1,262 01

IN ACCOUNT WITH CITY OF NASHUA.

DR.

To personal property on hand February 3, 1870	$4,058 10	
Cash paid on Treasury Orders during year 1870–71	1,262 01	
		$5,320 11

CR.

By personal property on hand Jan. 25, 1871, as per inventory in City Clerk's office	$4,252 14	
Cash paid City Treasurer by Superintendent to balance account . .	153 32	
		$4,405 46
Balance against Farm		$914 65

CITY HALL BUILDING.

Appropriation, ...	$1,700 00	
Rents, Licences, &c.	1,069 13	
		$2,769 13
Paid Mrs. Shay & others, cleaning .	$50 83	
G. W. Badger, painting . . .	237 45	
C. H. Duncklee, painting . .	211 21	
J. D. Bickford, painting . . .	3 00	
P. Otis, setting glass . . .	12 35	
J. F. Sloan, carpenter work, . .	60 15	
G. Thompson, carpenter work .	2 00	
Melendy & Sons, sawing lumber	6 48	
Smith & Lakeman, mason work .	132 00	
R. Goulding, repairing roof . .	18 31	
J. M. Flanders, moving safes &c. .	104 37	
J. A. Deveraux, pipe work, . .	11 90	
S. S. Jackman, pipe work . .	99 36	
H. M. Goodrich, stove work . .	13 88	
G. H. Mitchell, stove " . .	33 13	
Wells & Lewis, stove " . .	268 81	
H. Holt, bedding	22 50	
E. P. Brown & Co., furniture . .	6 12	
J. L. Pierce, chimneys, &c. . .	5 00	
Burke & Taylor, matches, &c. .	6 50	
Scott & Noyes, soap . . .	10 00	
G. C. Shattuck & Co., lime . .	2 20	
Barr & Co., hardware . . .	19 07	
C. H. Nutt, hardware . . .	50 15	
J. W. White & Son, coal . .	91 58	
W. J. Cooper & Co., wood . .	105 00	
B. Gafney, sawing wood . .	24 00	
J. Gates, sawing wood . . .	4 50	
N. O. Prescott, filing saw . .	1 00	
Nashua Gas Light Co., gas . .	654 94	2,267 79
M. F. Sprague, eagle . . .	138 00	
G. W. Badger, gilding eagle, &c. .	225 88	
D. W. Butterfield, exp. to Boston .	3 50	367 38
Amount carried forward . .		$2,635 17

Amount brought forward . .		$2,635 17
J. A. Deveraux, globes C. C. room .	$15 75	
A. G. & H. H. Reed, matting do.	95 55	
C. D. & E. J. Copp, inkstands do.	5 49	
Prescott & Chamberlin, work do.	2 25	
E. P. Brown & Co., chairs do. .	104 57	
J. Hale, desks do.	50 00	273 61
A. G. & H. H. Reed, matting court room	29 65	
J. M. Perry, covering tables for court room	27 00	
E. G. Chase, rep. carpet for court room	15 50	
Mrs. S. Barney, rep. cushions for court room	2 00	
J. H. Blake, cloth for court room .	1 85	76 00
		$2,984 78

COUNTY BUILDING.

Paid J. A Deveraux, pipe work . .	$1 75	
Weston & Stevens, mason work .	4 88	
Wm. Vincent, blacksmith work .	18 60	
		$25 23

CITY TEAM.

Appropriation		$1,200 00
Paid F. Adams, driver	$123 16	
G. Hidden, "	466 00	
A. Steele, hay	21 00	
B. P. Moore, hay	24 71	
Merrill & Barr, grain . . .	213 00	
S. D. Chandler " . . .	83 70	
McQuesten & Co. " . . .	29 50	
Amount carried forward . .	$961 07	

Amount brought forward . .	$961 07	
Paid A. Godfrey, straw	4 86	
U. E. T. Company, sawdust . .	4 00	
M. W. Merrill, barn rent . .	60 00	
A. Shedd, "	9 00	
Q. A. Woodward & Co., shoeing .	13 05	
Robinson, & Co., blacksmithing .	19 45	
A. E. Sanderson, harness work .	14 25	
C. Coburn, " " .	4 95	
W. A. Josselyn, painting cart .	10 00	
C. H. Nutt, tools, oil, &c. . .	14 31	
Burke & Taylor, soap, &c. . .	2 27	
		$1,117 21

CITY WATCH.

Appropriation		$1,700 00
Paid S. H. Mordough	$730 00	
B. C. Buttrick	730 00	
C. T. Robinson	274 00	
		$1,734 00

NORTH COMMON.

Appropriation	$500 00	
Hay sold	75 00	
		$575 00
Paid pay-roll, for labor	$191 83	
A. L. Greeley, fence . . .	15 50	
C. Williams, castings, . . .	23 90	
S. D. Chandler, cement . . .	11 60	
Nashua C. D. P, works, drain pipe	34 29	
W. C. Crosby, drain pipe . .	14 58	
		$291 70

SOUTH COMMON.

Appropriation		$500 00
Paid H. W. Tolles, for labor . . .	$4 75	
P. Riley, " . . .	4 37	
J. Kelley, " . . .	5 25	
A. Shedd, " . . .	11 50	
H. F. Richmond, surveying . .	20 50	
J. McSherry, digging well . .	54 00	
Weston & Stevens, mason work .	20 50	
S. D. Chandler, cement . .	8 70	
A. Fisher, pump	18 50	
F. Chase & Co., joists . . .	31 20	
C. McGregor, carpenter work .	7 25	
A. Blanchard, trees . . .	184 40	
		$370 92

CEMETERIES.

Appropriation, ...		$500 00
Paid N. Cutler, labor on Lowell road .	$8 00	
C. Wright, " harbor . .	11 25	
A. Shedd, " Hollis St. . .	9 50	
F. Chase & Co., lumber do. . .	11 75	
W. Vincent, blacksmithing do. .	14 50	
N. Batchelder, concrete . . .	71 64	
F. Chase & Co. lumber Spring St.	21 87	
C. McGregor, carpenter work do. .	51 20	
C. McGregor, carpenter work on Amherst St.	60 85	
F. Chase & Co., lumber do. . .	87 19	
G. W. Burnham, whitewashing Amherst St.	70 50	
S. D. Chandler, lime, do. . .	4 80	
		$423 05

CITY TOMB.

Appropriation		$500 00
Paid S. D. Chandler, cement . . .	$31 90	
C. A. Brigham, labor . . .	32 75	
M. F. Sprague, brass castings, &c. .	34 63	
P. Sprague, stone work . . .	100 00	
M. Davis, " . .	155 66	
Weston & Stevens, mason work .	236 18	
		$591 12

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

Appropriation		$26,200 00
Paid A. Wilbur, traveling expenses .	9 45	
J. B. Bussell, " . .	15 13	
J. D. Otterson, " . .	16 59	
E. B. Burke, " . .	22 28	
G. F. Shedd, " . .	35 53	
Boston papers, advertising . .	7 50	
B. F. George, surveying . . .	6 00	
F. Chase & Co., plank . . .	10 49	
T. Melendy & Sons, planing . .	50	
Nashua C. D. P. works, drain pipe .	4 03	
Nashua Gas Light Co., supply pipe	8 78	
H. M. Goodrich, iron pipe . .	36 30	
C. Williams, castings . . .	14 70	
Q. A. Woodward, blacksmithing .	21 73	
G. W. Badger, painting . . .	16 32	
C. H. Nutt, rope, oil, &c. . .	104 97	
T. McConckey, splicing ropes .	2 00	
B. L. & N. R. R., freight . .	2 25	
G. Walker & Co., radiators . .	102 78	
W. Dobbins, boilers, &c. . .	225 00	
J. A. Deveraux, pipe work . .	720 88	
W. H. Stuart, carpenter work .	46 59	
T. E. & C. H. Stuart, extras . .	300 83	
" " " contract .	24,895 00	
Hartwell & Swasey, architects .	1,325 66	
		$29,951 29

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

E. B. Burke, *Chief Engineer.*

Appropriation	$15,400 00	
Old hose sold	8 00	
		$15,408 00
Paid Engineer's pay roll	$135 00	
Torrent Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1, pay roll	276 41	
Protector Engine Co. No. 4, pay roll	627 28	
Niagara Engine Co. No. 5, pay roll	626 53	
Nashua Hose Co. No. 1, pay roll	182 49	
Pennichuck Hydrant Co. No. 2, pay roll	309 69	
Union Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, pay roll	395 01	
T. M. Shattuck, steward	203 16	
J. B. Bussell, steward	36 30	
H. L. Wood, steward	279 62	
Wright & Cummings, horse hire	12 00	
L. S. Cross, "	1 60	
J. H. Hildreth, "	3 00	
R. Taylor, "	12 00	
H. O. Davis, "	16 00	
L. P. Duncklee, "	23 00	
C. A. Wesson, "	27 25	
G. E. French, horse hire	28 50	
A. P. Keyes, "	37 00	
W. Plummer, "	37 00	
A. Shedd, "	43 25	
Nashua Iron Co., coal	2 40	
O. D. Witherell, "	40 32	
G. Phelps, "	157 50	
J. W. White & Son, coal	158 32	
Eaton & Ayer, wood	28 00	
Pennichuck water works, water	2,111 00	
Nashua Gas Light Co., gas	40 31	
S. S. Jackman, pipe work	7 75	
J. A. Deveraux, "	129 24	
Amount carried forward	$5,986 33	

Amount brought forward . .	$5,986 33
Paid G. H. Mitchell, stove work . .	2 31
H. M. Goodrich, " . .	36 71
Warner & Whitney, iron work .	2 00
Nashua Iron Co., " .	17 38
C. J. Towns, " .	35 02
Wm. Vincent, blacksmith work .	50
Q. A. Woodward & Co., " .	42 13
T. H. Pinkham, wood work . .	1 35
N. H. Foster, " . .	4 50
E. A. Ranger, " . .	18 50
G. E. Wilder, lumber . . .	1 40
G. W. Davis & Co., castings . .	6 20
C. Williams, " . .	68 65
J. Rockwood, painting . . .	67
J. Colburn, " . . .	1 00
W. Gaskin, " . . .	2 50
W. A. Josselyn, " . . .	5 00
G. W. Badger, " . . .	6 00
Smith & Lakeman, mason work .	15 00
Weston & Stevens, " .	25 00
S. D. Chandler, cement . . .	20 95
J. G. Graves, clay	15 00
N. Batchelder, concrete . . .	6 72
J. F. Sloan, traveling expense .	1 00
R. M. Sawyer, " " .	2 40
J. B. Bussell, traveling expense .	3 00
A. Wilbur, " " .	10 57
R. W. Berry, printing . . .	15 00
Insurance, ...	170 00
Barr & Co., mdse.	6 55
C. H. Nutt, "	46 21
J. L. Pierce, "	31 25
Burke & Taylor, mdse. . . .	45 38
E. S. Russell & Co., acid . .	6 25
E. P. Brown & Co., bedding . .	7 50
E. P. McIntire, leather . . .	2 50
Nashua Manufacturing Co., waste .	4 00
Chapman Brothers, cases . .	1 00
Amount carried forward . .	$6,673 43

Amount brought forward . .	$6,673 43	
Paid E. E. Chase, labor	6 00	
G. W. Flanders, ladders . .	10 40	
A. F. Allen, hook and ladder straps	7 50	
U. S. & Canada express, freight .	1 20	
Concord R. R. " .	6 00	
B. L. & N. R. R. " .	21 67	
A. E. Sanderson, repairing hose .	43 13	
C. Coburn, " .	145 50	
A. P. Heath, agent, hose . .	1,041 33	
J. Gates & Son, " . .	2,486 87	
Hunneman & Co., repairs, &c .	111 51	
" " hook and ladder carriage	1,500 00	
Amoskeag Manf'g Co., tools, &c .	171 93	
" " " steamer and hose carriage	4,600 00	
		$16,826 47

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Appropriation, ...	$18,250 00	
Pennichuck Water Works, labor, &c. .	200 00	
S. P. Wilson, material sold . . .	30 35	
C. T. Spalding, street com. Dist. No. 5, street scrapings, &c. . . .	43 00	
R. Taylor, street com. Dist. No. 3, street scrapings, &c.	16 42	
		$18,539 77

DISTRICT NO. 1.

PATRICK O'NEILL, *Commissioner.*

Paid P. O'Neill, team and labor . .	$53 13	
B. Spalding, " . .	36 87	
N. Cutler, " . .	30 75	
I. Howard, " . .	6 00	
J. Turrell, " . .	5 00	
J. L. Pollard, " . .	2 00	
F. Chase & Co., lumber . . .	6 84	
		$140 59

DISTRICT NO. 2.

CHARLES LUND, *Commissioner.*

Paid C. Lund, team and labor . .	$45	12	
C. T. Robinson, " . .	39	75	
W. H. Fife " . .	19	32	
A. Sanderson, care water trough .	3	00	
			$107 19

DISTRICT NO. 3.

RUFUS TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Paid pay roll, for labor	$2,819	20
Gilman Brothers, edge stone . .	10	75
J. Parker, " . .	27	75
G. E. Wilder, " . .	30	00
E. H. Spalding, " . .	288	00
N. Eaton, " . .	1,449	82
M. Davis, " . .	1,679	41
A. Godfrey, flag stone . . .	317	07
H. B. Spalding, surveying . .	7	25
H. F. Richmond, " . .	112	50
A. & M. G. Wilson, for land taken	175	00
C. S. Runnells, " "	200	00
J. H. Reed, " "	225	00
Town of Hudson, lighting T. F. Bridge	24	38
I. L. Robinson & Co., blacksmithing	27	72
Wm. Vincent, "	43	15
C. Williams, castings . . .	14	41
P. Otis, lumber	2	86
F. Chase & Co., lumber . . .	3	58
E. A. Ranger, " . . .	3	95
T. Melendy & Sons, lumber . .	5	00
Nashua Manufacturing Co., lumber	9	96
Sargents & Cross, " .	32	15
C. H. Nutt, tools	82	53
Barr & Co., "	17	45
W. Hall & Co., cement . . .	5	29
Amount carried forward . .	$7,614	18

Amount brought forward . .	$7,614 18	
Paid H. M. Goodrich, lead pipe, &c. .	18 28	
N. H. Foster, watering trough .	16 02	
Dearborn & Berry, rep'g side-walk	50 00	
A. Shedd, teaming	11 10	
R. Taylor, horse hire . . .	37 00	
B. L. & N. R. R., freight . .	3 60	
J. Rockwood, painting . . .	1 50	
C. A. Holden, bill posting . .	1 50	
J. C. Wheeler, filing saws . .	2 35	
Runnells & Chase, rubber coat .	3 00	
J. E. Balcom, watering streets .	20 00	
Dudley & Co., concrete . . .	111 10	
N. Batchelder, "	330 48	
		$8,220 11

MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

Paid S. P. Wilson, labor . . .	131 28	
M. F. Sprague, lumber . . .	13 00	
G. E. Wilder, " . . .	14 89	
Sargents & Cross, " . . .	86 88	
T. Melendy & Sons, lumber . .	90 61	
Stetson & Pope, " . .	187 80	
Trickey & Jewett, " . .	680 82	
N. E. Nicholson Pavement Co., paving	1,830 30	
G. W. Badger, painting . . .	7 95	
P. Otis, " . . .	75 00	
A. Godfrey, stone	13 80	
Hopkins & Ramsey, cement . .	6 00	
Weston & Stevens, mason work .	11 69	
S. Atwood, rolls and bars . .	4 50	
Barr & Co., hardware . . .	15 10	
G. W. Davis & Co., shop rent .	40 00	
Dearborn & Berry, " .	50 00	
		$3,259 62
		$11,479 73

REVIEW DISTRICT NO. 3.

Expended on streets,	$4,134 38	
" on Main Street bridge	3,259 62	
" for edge stone	3,485 73	
" for land taken	600 00	
		$11,479 73

DISTRICT NO. 5.

CHARLES T. SPALDING, *Commissioner.*

Paid pay roll, labor	$2,208 76	
N. Eaton, edge stone	162 91	
M. Davis, "	1,906 40	
J. Parker, flag stone	83 25	
A. Godfrey, "	302 18	
H. F. Richmond, surveying	168 00	
J. M. Flanders, repairing T. F. bridge	23 37	
Barr & Co., oil T. F. bridge	12 50	
Sargents & Cross, lumber	70 20	
T. Melendy & Sons, sawing	25 80	
N. H. Foster, watering trough	27 36	
S. S. Jackman, labor on pump	8 83	
Wallace & McCarthy, bl'ksmithing	1 77	
Q. A. Woodward & Co., "	42 83	
C. Williams, castings	47 54	
Weston & Stevens, use of derrick	36 00	
Barr & Co., tools	27 78	
C. H. Nutt, "	34 98	
C. T. Spalding, tar, felt, &c.,	13 12	
B. L. & N. R. R., freight	5 40	
Dudley & Co., concrete	94 00	
N. Batchelder, "	171 63	
		$5,478 61

REVIEW DISTRICT NO. 5.

Expended on streets,	$3,405 30	
" for edge stone,	2,073 31	
		$5,478 61

DISTRICT NO. 6.

JAMES ROBY, *Commissioner.*

Paid J. Roby, team and labor . .	$18 50		
P. M. Farley " . . .	7 12		
L. Tinker " . . .	6 16		
S. W. Wright, " . . .	4 00		
B. F. Cotton, " . . .	2 10		
		$37	88

DISTRICT NO. 7.

LEONARD FARWELL, *Commissioner.*

Paid L. Farwell, team and labor, . .	$209 61		
B. Putnam, " . .	20 25		
J. K. Shipley, " . .	20 25		
H. Field, " . .	17 70		
C. Shipley, " . .	16 87		
C. L. Coburn, " . .	13 50		
T. A. Baldwin, " . .	10 50		
A. Shipley, " . .	9 75		
C. H. Holden, " . .	9 00		
Sargents & Cross, joists . . .	3 00		
Barr & Co., nails	60		
		$331	03

DISTRICT NO. 8.

WILLIAM A. SWALLOW, *Commissioner.*

Paid W. A. Swallow, team and labor .	$74 78		
A. Hall, labor . . .	52 12		
I. P. Hall, " . . .	13 12		
B. A. Twiss, " . . .	6 37		
T. J. T. Robbins, " . . .	1 50		
D. T. Lewis " . . .	1 50		
		$149	39

DISTRICT NO. 9.

FRANK H. BROWN, *Commissioner.*

Paid F. H. Brown, team and labor		$83 50	
J. W. Robbins, labor		20 25	
L. D. Wright "		12 75	
Sawyer, Merriam & Co., powder		1 05	
			$117 55

DISTRICT NO. 10.

STILLMAN SWALLOW, *Commissioner.*

Paid S. Swallow, team and labor		$60 45	
P. P. Mitchell, labor		101 00	
C. F. Tolles, "		24 25	
S. Searles, "		4 12	
Nashua Cement Drain Pipe Works, drain pipe		12 15	
S. D. Chandler, cement		1 50	
E. Nye, mason work		4 00	
			$207 47

DISTRICT NO. 11.

HORACE C. TOLLES, *Commissioner.*

Paid H. C. Tolles, team and labor		$40 87	
W. B. Cummings, labor		17 62	
L. A. Roby, "		17 25	
A. Harris, "		6 75	
T. Leahey, "		6 00	
J. W. Jefts, "		3 75	
H. Turrell, "		2 25	
F. H. Turrell, "		2 25	
J. Rockwood, painting		1 50	
			$98 24

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation and receipts . . .			$18,539 77
Expended District No. 1, . . .	$140 59		
District No. 2, . . .	107 19		
District No. 3, . . .	11,479 73		
District No. 5, . . .	5,478 61		
District No. 6, . . .	37 88		
District No. 7, . . .	331 03		
District No. 8, . . .	149 39		
District No. 9, . . .	117 55		
District No. 10, . . ,	207 47		
Distsict No. 11, . . .	98 24		
			$18,147 68

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation	$3,000 00	
Insurance on Mt. Pleasant School House	200 00	
D. F. Runnells, in exchange of land .	115 00	
A. S. Eaton, expense of C. B. Eaton at Reform School	120 57	
M. A. Brown, expense of C. H. Walker at Reform School	23 16	
A. W. Fiske, pension of F. Pillsbury .	47 50	
S. D. Chandler, hearse wheels sold . .	25 00	
		$3,531 23
Paid S. Greeley, tax 1866 refunded .	$27 00	
H. B. Atherton, professional services	2 55	
J. G. Graves, M. D. " " .	5 00	
N. J. Moore, M. D. " " .	20 00	
B. Wadleigh " " .	20 00	
A. W. Sawyer " " .	48 00	
D. W. King, taking depositions .	9 91	
W. Gorman, damages for injury .	50 00	
C. Tuttle, " " " .	54 64	
E. G. Chase, " " " .	60 00	
S. B. Richardson, judgment . .	198 53	
Amount carried forward . .	$495 63	

Amount brought forward . .	$495 63
Paid Sundry persons, witness fees Richardson case	45 38
Nashua Fire Insurance Company, assessment on notes . . .	91 90
G. F. Wilbur, M. D., return births and deaths	75
G. W. Currier, M. D., return births and deaths	3 50
E. A. Colburn, M. D., return births and deaths	3 50
T. H. Gibby, M. D., return births and deaths	5 00
J. X. Baudry, M. D., return births and deaths	5 50
J. C. Garland, M. D., return births and deaths	6 75
E. B. Hammond, M. D., return births and deaths	18 50
Nashua and Lowell Railroad, rent Franklin Hall	120 00
State Reform School . . .	312 28
N. H. Asylum for Insane . .	682 23
B. C. Buttrick, expense to Insane Asylum	6 00
S. H. Mordough, expense to Insane Asylum	11 50
J. H. Hildreth, horse hire . .	41 50
Tremont House, firemen's suppers .	54 25
S. B. Collins, crackers and cheese .	9 95
R. Godfrey, ice	16 10
Nashua Post Office, stamps . .	8 00
Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraphing . . .	72
W. A. Greenough, directories .	3 00
A. B. Wood, letter copy book .	5 00
Dennison & Co., city seals . .	1 28
C. M. Robinson, bill posting . .	3 75
C. H. Barnes, care small pox case .	10 00
G. Hartwell, labor	27 57
Amount carried forward . .	$1,989 54

Amount brought forward . .	$1,989 54	
Paid H. Campbell, labor	126 00	
Insurance on barn	13 13	
Insurance on Taylor's Falls Bridge	56 25	
Insurance on school houses . .	402 50	
J. Elkins, gate, High School House	20 93	
N. Batchelder, concrete Belvidere School House	71 10	
Weston & Stevens, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House . . .	83 49	
A. A. Sanders, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House	24 75	
Sargents & Cross, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House	22 16	
P. Otis, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House	36 51	
H. M. Goodrich, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House	42 47	
F. A. Chase, rep. Mt. Pleasant School House	7 00	
		$2,895 83

LIGHTING STREETS.

Appropriation, ...		$2,500 00
Paid Nashua Gas Light Co., gas . .	$1,455 20	
" " repairs .	94 02	
C. H. Nutt, glass, &c. . . .	74 57	
Burke & Taylor, kerosene oil, &c. .	14 65	
Wasson Pierce & Co., " .	14 57	
B. L. & N. R. R., freight on oil .	54	
C. Williams, lamp posts . .	54 00	
C. E. Adams, lamps . . .	42 15	
J. A. Deveraux, chimneys . .	1 14	
E. P. Brown & Co., " . .	1 69	
G. F. Strickland, lighting . .	5 50	
N. Batchelder " . .	6 00	
C. T. Robinson " . . .	328 62	
		$2,092 65

LIQUOR AGENCY.

E. B. BURKE, *Agent.*

E. B. Burke, sales of liquor . . .		$348 80
Paid H. M. Goodrich, measures . .	$2 25	
C. H. Nutt, bibbs	7 75	
J. A. Brodhead, liquor . . .	691 03	
		$701 03

PAUPERS NOT AT ALMS HOUSE.

Appropriation, ...	$1,000 00	
Hillsborough County, support of paupers	17 03	
Mrs Joshua Huntington, sale of effects .	2 40	
		$1,019 43
Paid O. P. Spencer, care of Mrs. Mary Pease.	$16 06	
D. F. Brown, do.	49 50	
S. Robbins, care Henry Wright .	10 00	
J. C. Garland, moving " .	3 00	
J. J. Smith, care Mrs. Smith . .	158 85	
Mrs. Joshua Huntington, assistance	26 00	
Mrs. John Huntington, " .	176 43	
Miss A. B. Moore, " .	71 11	
Murch & Beard, boots, La Mon Dale	5 00	
J. A. Cross, wood.	4 00	
H. Holt, "	4 00	
C. D. Barrett, wood . . .	12 38	
C. W. Spalding " . . .	16 00	
Eaton & Ayer " . . .	16 50	
C. Cross " . . .	29 25	
F. Chase & Co. " . . .	51 27	
Baker & Spofford, groceries . .	13 83	
A. C. Gordon " . .	23 35	
N. & S. Chase " . .	41 25	
Daggett & Cross " . .	71 68	
Sawyer, Merriam & Co. do. . .	98 00	
		$897 46

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Receipts police department . . .		$562 62
Paid E. P. Emerson, police justice . .	$100 00	
H. Parkinson, associate " . .	36 00	
C. M. Robinson, horse hire . .	44 25	
J. H. Hildreth, " . .	19 50	
Burke & Taylor, crackers & cheese	27 36	
Green & Noyes, printing . .	58 00	
J. Hale, repairing case . . .	7 00	
G. W. Palmer, services . . .	2 00	
B. S. Babcock	6 50	
A. A. Saunders	7 00	
A. C. Holt	14 00	
R. M. Blanchard	16 00	
J. W. Kendall	16 00	
J. E. Hobson	18 50	
E. A. Ranger	23 00	
T. M. Shattuck	28 00	
G. Thompson	29 50	
C. T. Robinson	36 00	
S. G. Mooney	43 00	
L. M. Valcour	48 50	
		$580 11

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Appropriation		$800 00
Paid B. B. & F. P. Whittemore . .	$54 00	
R. W. Berry	80 00	
N. P. Greene	201 24	
Moore & Langley	387 50	
		$722 74

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Appropriation		$1,200 00
Paid E. P. Emerson, treasurer . .	$1,000 00	
N. P. Greene, books . . .	75 00	
W. J. Cooper & Co., wood . .	30 00	
J. Gates, sawing wood . . .	6 75	
Mrs. Shay, cleaning . . .	5 60	
P. Otis, setting glass . . .	1 75	
D. W. King, gas	5 00	
Nashua Gas Light Co., gas . .	21 69	
		$1,145 79

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Appropriation		$3,700 00
Paid J. D. Otterson, mayor, 1870 . .	$300 00	
C. M. Robinson, city marshal do. .	500 00	
S. H. Mordough, asst. " do. .	75 00	
S. T. Worcester, city solicitor do. .	210 77	
J. C. Garland, city physician, 1869	50 00	
G. H. Taggard, city treasurer do. .	200 00	
" " city clerk, 1870 .	800 00	
J. Barney, city messenger do. .	650 00	
C. S. Kidder, city engineer do. .	20 00	
J. D. March, clerk C. C. 1869. .	100 00	
C. M. Robinson, et als. health officers do.	75 00	
F. Chase, overseer of poor do. .	31 25	
A. Andrews, " " do. .	62 50	
R. M. Sawyer, assessor do. . .	36 00	
E. A. Slader, " 1870 . .	240 50	
F. Winch, " do. . .	197 50	
D. A. Wilson, " do. . .	137 00	
D. R. Marshall, " do. . .	156 00	
		$3,841 52

SCHOOL MONEY.

Assessed by law	$10,702 50	
Appropriation	9,000 00	
Literary fund	467 62	
Dog tax two years	651 00	
B. Putnam, late prud. com. Dist. No. 7	40 00	
Sundry persons, tuition	70 67	
		$20,931 79
Paid teachers pay roll	$15,501 18	
Pay roll, care school house	174 76	
V. C. Gilman, clerk school board	101 80	
Lee & Shepard, books and supplies	28 50	
C. D. & E. J. Copp, "	55 96	
M. V. B. Greene, "	65 48	
N. P. Greene, "	81 98	
Thompson, Bigelow & Brown, school registers	22 75	
E. P. Phillips, music books & charts	85 29	
Perry & Kirby, music frames	3 75	
Major & Knapp, diplomas	11 50	
S. Tuck, ribbon	45	
R. W. Berry, printing	26 00	
Moore & Langley, printing	85 75	
Nashua P. O., stamps	8 00	
J. Coggin, furniture	5 75	
E. P. Brown & Co., furniture	43 41	
E. H. Davis, "	55 27	
J. L. Hammett, "	94 15	
J. L. Ross, "	545 18	
J. M. Perry, repairing "	10 00	
A. J. Gilson, " "	1 50	
A. G. & H. H. Reed, carpets and curtains	60 27	
H. H. Eaton, clock	8 00	
C. T. Ridgeway, clock	22 50	
B. D. Bingham, repairing clock	1 50	
J. L. Pierce, paper hanging	25 28	
Amount carried forward	$17,125 96	

Amount brought forward . .	$17,125 96
Paid E. J. Copp & Co., paper hanging .	19 15
P. Otis, " .	58 16
T. P. Woodward, carpenter work .	7 50
J. C. Wheeler, " .	7 72
L. Fletcher, " .	11 00
W. A. Swallow, " .	14 25
I. Atwood, " .	18 00
J. Turrell, " .	20 65
A. A. Sanders, " .	56 23
H. A. Holt, " .	280 00
J. M. Flanders, " .	323 27
T. Melendy & Sons, shingles . .	110 00
Sargents & Cross " . .	32 75
G. E. Wilder, doors, windows and blinds	44 50
J. Rand, setting glass . . .	1 80
T. Merrihue, " . . .	2 25
J. Colburn, " . . .	3 45
C. W. Atwood, painting . .	10 50
P. Otis, " . . .	54 38
G. W. Badger, " . . .	277 22
E. Nye, mason work . . .	2 50
Smith & Lakeman, mason work .	70 72
P. F. Morgan, " .	86 39
Wm. Vincent, blacksmithing . .	1 75
G. H. Mitchell, tin work . . .	5 33
Wells & Lewis, stoves and work .	97 65
H. M. Goodrich, " " .	352 26
J. A. Deveraux, pipe work . .	150 16
C. H. Nutt, hardware . . .	6 32
Barr & Co., " . . .	27 02
E. S. Russell & Co., chemicals .	13 57
G. C. Shattuck & Co., lime . .	6 83
J. Colburn, ringing school bell .	6 00
H. Campbell, " " .	25 00
J. H. Hildreth, horse hire . .	131 00
Pennichuck water works, water .	38 00
J. W. White & Son, coal . .	20 75
Amount carried forward . .	$19,519 99

Amount brought forward . .	$19,519 99	
Paid G. Phelps, coal	350 53	
W. H. Fife, wood	2 75	
C. H. Holden, "	2 00	
C. D. Barrett, "	4 50	
C. L. Coburn, "	8 95	
H. C. Tolles, "	9 00	
H. Turrell, "	9 00	
C. L. Swallow, "	10 00	
Wright & Cummings, wood . .	10 75	
W. A. Swallow, " . .	13 00	
A. Hall, " . .	15 37	
N. Culter, " . .	23 50	
C. F. Tolles, " . .	25 00	
W. J. Cooper & Co., " . .	217 15	
Proctor & Cummings, " . .	476 38	
E. Brown, sawing wood . . .	4 75	
J. De Shanno, " . . .	28 00	
W. F. Parker, carting . . .	1 00	
I. Chapman, " . . .	4 25	
A. Longley, labor	186 60	
		$20,922 47

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Appropriation		$5,000 00

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Paid Pay Roll, labor . . .	$1,073 99	
Nashua Cement D. P. Works, drain pipe	2,722 21	
S. D. Chandler, cement . . .	91 65	
C. Williams, castings . . .	38 77	
Weston & Stevens, mason work .	79 06	
Smith & Lakeman " .	4 25	
Eaton & Ayer, laying drain . .	40 00	
C. S. Kidder, surveying . . .	3 00	
Robinson, Locke & Co., bl'ksmith'g	16 90	
Amount carried forward . .	$4,069 83	

Amount brought forward . .	$4,069 83	
Paid J. A. Deveraux, pipe work . .	1 76	
T. E. & C. H. Stuart, brick . .	25 50	
N. Eaton, stone	17 50	
A. Godfrey, blasting . . .	15 75	
G. E. Wilder, tool box . . .	11 14	
W. M. Beebe, filing saws . .	3 00	
J. M. Flanders, use of shears . .	15 00	
		$4,159 48

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Paid pay roll, labor	$343 65	
Nashua C. D. P. Works, drain pipe	320 00	
S. D. Chandler, cement . . .	72 50	
C. Williams, castings . . .	25 88	
Smith & Lakeman, mason work .	167 72	
C. T. Spalding, brick . . .	99 26	
P. Sprague, stone	1 00	
		$1,030 01
		$5,189 49

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Paid Indian Head National Bank . .	$15,000 00	
First National Bank . . .	6,000 00	
		$21,000 00

TAXES ASSESSED IN APRIL, 1870.

Total amount assessed and committed to Collector, including state, county, city and school tax and tax on dogs		$104,328 02
Total amount collected, abatement included	$103,754 57	
Discounted as worthless	573 45	
		$104,328 02

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

State tax assessed April, 1870 . .	$25,686 00	
County tax " " . . .	8,101 47	
		$33,787 47
Paid Peter Sanborn, State Treasurer .	$25,686 00	
H. C. Merrill, County Treasurer .	8,101 47	
		$33,787 47

WARD EXPENSES.

Appropriation		$400 00
Paid J. A. Cross, selectman, Ward 1 .	$5 00	
C. A. Brigham, " " 1 .	5 00	
J. H. Dunlap, clerk, " 1 .	20 00	
First Baptist Society, rent, " 1 .	25 00	
N. S. Richards, selectman, " 2 .	5 00	
C. O. Andrews, " " 2 .	5 00	
J. Elkins, " " 2 .	15 00	
L. R. Kidder, clerk " 2 .	5 56	
J. P. Howe, selectman, " 3 .	5 00	
S. Jackman, " " 3 .	5 00	
W. Chapman, " " 3 .	5 00	
J. L. Bignall, clerk " 3 .	6 00	
L. W. Goodrich, selectman " 4 .	5 00	
D. Stewart, " " 4 .	5 00	
D. W. Butterfield " " 4 .	5 00	
H. C. Little, clerk " 4 .	5 00	
H. R. Wheeler, printing check lists, Ward 4	14 00	
J. C. Cronin, selectman, Ward 5 .	5 00	
J. E. Hobson, " " 5 .	5 00	
T. Sullivan " " 5 .	5 00	
T. F. Wills, clerk, " 5 .	6 00	
D. Sullivan, rent, " 5 .	65 00	
B. B. & F. P. Whittemore, printing check lists, Ward 5 .	10 00	
Amount carried forward . .	$236 56	

Amount brought forward . .			$236 56	
Paid E. Jaquith, selectman,	Ward	6 .	5 00	
H. E. Greenwood, selectman	"	6 .	5 00	
R. M. Blanchard,	" "	6 .	10 00	
J. M. Flanders,	" "	7 .	5 00	
T. Pearson,	" "	7 .	5 00	
C. W. Stevens, clerk,	"	7 .	5 00	
J. M. Flanders, rent,	"	7 .	50 00	
C. T. Robinson, selectman,	"	8 .	5 00	
C. Balcom,	" "	8 .	5 00	
C. L. Swallow,	" "	8 .	5 00	
A. Fletcher, clerk,	"	8 .	5 00	
D. A. Wilson, rent,	"	8 .	30 00	
				$371 56

CITY DEBT.

City stock, Jan. 1, 1855, payable in	25 yrs.		$6,000 00	
City stock, July 1, 1858,	"	20 "	15,000 00	
City scrip, " 1, 1863,	"	10 "	10,000 00	
City scrip, " 1, "	"	20 "	15,000 00	
City scrip, " 1, "	"	25 "	10,000 00	
City bonds, Jan. 2, 1865,	"	10 "	10,000 00	
" " "	"	15 "	10,000 00	
" " "	"	20 "	2,000 00	
" " "	"	30 "	2,000 90	
City notes, Oct. 27, 1866,	"	20 "	8,000 00	
" " "	"	25 "	10,000 00	
" " "	"	30 "	8,000 00	
City notes, Nov. 23. "	"	19 "	12,500 00	
" " "	"	29 "	12,500 00	
City bonds, Aug. 1, 1870	"	20 "	10,000 00	
" " "	"	23 "	15,000 00	
				$156,000 00
Outstanding demand notes . . .				29,650 00
" time " . . .				10,300 00
Total debt				$195,950 00
City debt February 17, 1870 . . .				173,400 00
Increase of debt during year 1870 . .				$22,550 00

CITY PROPERTY.

City hall building and lot	$27,500 00
County " "	25,500 00
Stoves, furniture and fixtures, city hall	2,000 00
" " " county building	500 00
City farm and buildings	12,000 00
Personal property at city farm	4,250 00
North common	9,500 00
South "	8,300 00
Land north Pine street	250 00
Engine house and land Lowell street	1,800 00
" " " High "	1,800 00
" " " Olive "	32,000 00
Torrent steam fire engine, No. 1	4,000 00
Hose carriage, hose and fixtures	3,000 00
Niagara steam fire engine, No. 2	4,000 00
Hose carriage, hose fixtures	3,000 00
Protector engine, No. 4, engine hose and fixtures	3,600 00
Niagara engine, No. 5	3,000 00
T. W. Gillis, relief engine	100 00
Nashua hose, No. 1, hose carriage, hose and fixtures	2,800 00
Pennichuck Hydrant, No. 2, three hose carriages, hose and fixtures	2,500 00
1 hose carriage and hose at G. W. Davis & Co's	450 00
1 hose carriage and hose at Eaton & Ayer's	50 00
2 hose carriages, spare	100 00
1000 feet hose, spare	1,000 00
Horses, harnesses and blankets	1,500 00
Street lamps and fixtures	2,000 00
Highway tools	500 00
Watering troughs	100 00
Cement pipe	200 00
Amount carried forward	$157,300 00

Amount brought forward .	$157,300 00	

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Dist. No. 1, Lowell road . . .	$1,200 00	
No. 2, " . . .	1,000 00	
No. 3, High school . . .	20,000 00	
No. 3, West Pearl street . .	6,000 00	
No. 3, East Pearl street . .	3,500 00	
No. 3, Palm street . . .	3,000 00	
No. 3, Mulberry street . . .	2,500 00	
No. 3, Edgeville	1,500 00	
No. 3, Harbor	1,800 00	
No. 4, Belvidere	2,000 00	
No. 5, Mount Pleasant . .	20,000 00	
No. 5, Central street . . .	2,000 00	
No. 5, Fletcher street . . .	1,000 00	
No. 6, Amherst road . . .	1,000 00	
No. 7, Hollis road . . .	1,000 00	
No. 8, Hollis road . . .	500 00	
No. 9, Dunstable road . . .	500 00	
No. 10, " " . . .	1,500 00	
No. 11, " " . . .	1,200 00	
Apparatus and furniture . . .	2,500 00	
		$231,000 00

YEAR	Number of Polls.	Value of Polls.	Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Tax on $100.	Amount of Tax.	MAYOR.
1854	2181	$523,440.00	$3,743,218.00	$4,266,658.00	$0.65	$31,530.16	Hon. JOSEPHUS BALDWIN.
1855	2014	483,360.00	3,747,714.00	4,231,074 00	0.80	36,254.32	FREEMAN S. ROGERS.
1856	2078	498,720.00	4,019,604.00	4,518,324.00	0.70	34,635.45	" "
1857	2075	498,000.00	3,938,064.00	4,436,064.00	0.78	36,956.65	THOMAS W. GILLIS.
1858	2026	486,240.00	4,016,022.00	4,502,262.00	0.82	39,699.96	ALBIN BEARD.
1859	1979	474,960.00	3,914,534.00	4,389,494.00	0.88 1-2	41,394.98	" "
1860	2186	524,640.00	4,053,338.00	4,577,978.00	0.82 1-2	42,186.80	AARON W. SAWYER.
1861	2202	528,480.00	4,063,324.00	4,591,804.00	0.80	39,463.12	GEORGE BOWERS.
1862	1905	457,200.00	4,111,726,00	4,568,926.00	0.80	36,551.40	HIRAM T. MORRILL.
1863	1837	440,880.00	4,040,512.00	4,481,392.00	1.05	50,618.95	" "
1864	1901	456,240.00	4,085,256.00	4,541,496.00	1.40	65,091.27	EDWARD SPALDING.
1865	1800	432,000.00	4,103,280.00	4,535,280.00	2.25	107,199.73	VIRGIL C. GILMAN.
1866	2064	495,360.00	4,404,166.00	4,899,526.00	2.15	109,693.43	GILMAN SCRIPTURE.
1867	2239	537,360.00	4,298,296.00	4,835,656.00	1.85	96,971.04	" "
1868	2402	360,300.00	4,475,946.00	4,836,246.00	1.84	93,825.17	GEORGE BOWERS.
1869	2415	362,250.00	4,743,196.00	5,105,446.00	2.80	143,333.49	JOTHAM D. OTTERSON.
1870	2483	372,450.00	4,774,284.00	5,146,734.00	2.02	104,328.02	" "

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Whole number of arrests	204	Common vagabonds	8
Males	180	Open shop on the Lord's day	3
Females	24	Passing counterfeit money	1
Americans	63	Sureties to keep the peace	6
Foreigners	141	Keeping dog without license	1
Assault and battery	27	Abuse of horse	3
Assault with deadly weapons	4	Injury to building	1
Adultery	2	Ungovernable child	1
Burglary	2	Truancy	2
Drunkards	90	Selling liquor	15
Common drunkards	16	Keeping liquor	1
House breaking	2	Keeping liquor for sale	1
Noisy and disorderly house	2	Disclosed where liquor was obt'n'd	11
Larceny	13	Cases reported Grand Jury	35
Lewd and indecent	1	Committed to Jail and House of Correction	67
Malicious mischief	2	Provided with lodging	404
Noisy and disorderly	5		
Receiving stolen goods	1		

Amount of fines and costs imposed before the Police Court		$643.43
Amount paid to City Treasurer	$526.62	
Amount paid to witnesses	26.18	
Amount paid to E. P. Emerson	54.63	
		$643.43

Very respectfully submitted,

C. M. ROBINSON,
City Marshal.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Councils of the City of Nashua:

The City Physician, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5th, Section 10th, "Revised Ordinances," respectfully submits the following report:

During the year, thus far, many more cases of sickness have occurred than in the same period last year. Although there has been no epidemic, yet there has been considerable variety of sporadic disease, but not of a fatal character.

Among those treated at the City Farm, two have died, viz.:

Chloe Lovejoy, April 9th, of old age, being a single woman, aged eighty-four years.

John Merrill, a widower, Nov. 30th, of dropsy, aged eighty-two years.

An unusual number of surgical cases, such as fractures, wounds and other injuries, have demanded and received a large share of my services.

Twice, during the last year, has my attention been called to cases of contagious disease. Early in 1870 three or four cases of varioloid were found, which assumed a mild form, and by careful separation of those exposed, from all others, the disease made no farther progress. Again, on the first of the present year (1871), one case of varioloid occurred, but at the present time (Jan. 14th), there are no indications of its attacking any that had been exposed before the disease was recognized.

J. C. GARLAND,
City Physician.

NASHUA, January 14th, 1871.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Nashua, N. H., Feb. 20, 1871.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

In conformity with Section 4, City Ordinance, relating to the Fire Department, I herewith submit to your honorable body, my third annual report of the condition and affairs of this department for the year ending February 20th, 1871, embracing a detailed statement of the forces and expenditures; of fires and alarms, with the loss and insurance as far as it could be ascertained; a roll of the members, their ages, residences and occupation; the location of hydrants and reservoirs, together with suggestions relative to its wants.

The department consists of two steamers, one hand engine, two hose carriages for steamer hose, one carriage (three reels) for hydrant hose, one carriage stationed near Forge Shop, and one hook and ladder carriage; fifty-one hundred feet of two-inch hose, for hydrants and hand engines; forty-two hundred and fifty feet of two and a half inch hose, for steamers.

I would recommend the building of resevoirs in the following places:

On Amherst street, head of Merrimack; East Concord street, near the residence of Chas. Lovejoy; Main street, head of Tyler; Hollis street, crossing of Chestnut; Kinsley street, crossing of Walnut.

I would recommend also the purchase of a pair of horses for the No. 2 steamer.

The department has been called out twenty-five times the past year to fires and alarms, a report of which follows.

I return the thanks of this department to you and the citizens generally, for kindness shown us the past year. The running expense of the department for the past year were for firemen and general repairs, $4,884.10; for Pennichuck water, $2,111.00.

E. B. BURKE,
Chief Engineer.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1870, TO FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

March 6, 1870, 6 o'clock, A. M., Noyes Block, Main street.

March 6, 11 1–2 o'clock, A. M., George Nutt's slaughter house, at Harbor.

March 6, 4 o'clock, P. M., Beasom's Block, Main street.

March 7, 7 1–2 o'clock, P. M., false alarm.

April 12, 7 1–2 o'clock, P. M., false alarm.

April 16, 10 o'clock, P. M., First Congregational Church, Phillip's Building, Nutt's Block, F. E. Tupper's dwelling house, Barr & Co.'s barn, Card Shop, Post Office Building, Atwood Block, Barker's store, Exchange Building, Goodrich Block.

April 29, 8 1–2 o'clock, P. M., lot of brush on Temple street.

May 3, 3 1–2 o'clock P. M., in the woods on Amherst street.

June 5, 1 o'clock, John M. Flanders' buildings between Spring and Quincy streets.

June 20, 9 o'clock, P. M., Nathaniel Wood's barn in Hudson.

June 25, 11 o'clock, P. M., a small shed in Hudson.

July 25, 5 o'clock, A. M., tar kettle at Dearborn's Block on Main street.

July 31, 1 o'clock P. M., in the woods on the Dunstable road.

September 25, 1 1–2 o'clock, A. M., J. H. Thrasher's barn on South Central street.

October 7, 1 o'clock, P. M., Henry Holt's shop, on Merrimack st.

October 16, 8 o'clock, P. M., J. F. Hobbs' house, near Concord Railroad Depot.

October 29, 5 1–2 o'clock, P. M., a lot of wood on Long hill.

November 21, 2 1–2 o'clock, A. M., A. P. Barker's house on Lock street.

December 2, 1 o'clock, A. M., A. P. Barker's house on Lock st.

December 12, 12 1–2 o'clock, A. M.,, Mrs. H. E. Barron's house on Granite street.

December 15, 7 o'clock, P. M., chimney on the Acre.

Dec. 19, 10 o'clock, A. M., Beasom's Building on Main street.

December 25, 11 o'clock, P. M., Dearborn's Block, Main street.

December 26, 9 o'clock, A. M., chimney on High street.

January 23, 1871, 11 o'clock, P. M., Mt. Pleasant School House.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

No. 1. Rear of John Webster's House, West Concord Street.
2. Between East and West Concord Streets, near Gen. Stark's fence.
3. Corner of East Concord and Laton street.
4. Near Indian Head Coffee House.
5. Front of late Ziba Gay's house, 34 feet 6 inches from mark on house.
6. Near Wilton R. R. track.
7. Front of the late Joel Carter's house, Franklin street.
8. Front of the John B. Chapman's house, Franklin street.
9. Corner of Orange and Locke streets.
10. Opposite Nashua & Lowell freight depot.
11. Canal street, opposite Cross street, in sidewalk.
12. Canal street, opposite Bullard's Building, in sidewalk, near old canal.
13. Opposite No. 1 Boarding House, Jackson Corporation.
14. Opposite No. 1 Boarding House, Jackson Corporation.
15. Pearson's Avenue, in sidewalk.
16. Corner of Main and Park streets.
17. Front of Eagle Card Co. shop, in sidewalk, Water street.
18. Opposite Eaton & Ayers' Foundry building, Water street.
19. Upper end of Water street.
20. Front of City Hall in street crossing.
21. Front of Main street and M. E. Church.
22. Front of Pearl street Church.
23. Front of General Hunt's house, east side of Main street.
24. Near Worcester & Nashua R. R. crossing.
25. Head of Tyler street, Main street.
26. Head of Prospect street, Main street.
27. Opposite Mechanic street, in sidewalk, south side Factory street.
28. Corner of Factory and Clay streets.
29. In Nashua Manufacturing Co's yard, near the gate.
30. High street, near Houston well.
31. West Pearl street, head of Elm street.
32. West Pearl crossing, Walnut street.
33. West Pearl crossing, Chestnut street.
34. West Pearl crossing, Vine street.
35. West Pearl crossing, Ash street.
36. Chestnut street, near corner south central.
37. Chestnut street, opposite Mrs. Wilkins' house.
38. Chestnut street, south R. R. track.
39. East Olive street, opposite C. P. Gage's.
40. Church street, head of Cottage Avenue.
41. Temple street, opposite C. B. Hill's house.
42. Temple street, near Buxton's Avenue.
43. Junction of Temple and Pearl, opposite South street.
44. Temple street, opposite Foundry gate.
45. Temple street, in Foundry yard.

No. 46. Temple street, corner of Armory, near elm tree.
47. East Pearl street, opposite C. H. Nutt's house.
48. East Pearl street, corner of Mason.
49. In sidewalk, opposite W. & N. Freight Depot, Hollis street.
50. Hollis street, opposite Warner & Whitney's counting room.
51. Hollis street, Warner & Whitney's yard.
52. Hollis street, corner of John.
53. Hollis street, opposite Forge shop.
54. Hollis street, opposite Forge shop.
55. Hollis street, lower end of Forge shop.
56. Hollis street, corner Alds road.
57. Near Rolling Mill.
58. Mulberry street, corner of So. Elm.
59. Kinsley street, corner of Vine.

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

No. 1. Abbott Square, between Amherst and Concord streets.
2. Tyler Square, between Locke and Orange streets.
3. At crossing of Cross and Central streets.
4. Bridge street, north side of school district lot.
5. Temple street, Williams' Foundry Yard.
6. Crossing, Main and Pearl streets.
7. Near Henry Holt's factory, Merrimack street.
8. Temple st., near J. A. Spalding's house, corner of Main and Temple.
9. Corner of Basin and Chestnut street, west end of Oval.
10. Hollis street, head of Quincy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

	Loss.	Insurance.
Noyes Block and occupants	$23,476.00	$23,458.00
Beasom's Block and occupants	6,970.00	6,000.00
Church, &c., April 16	73,304.34	46,304.34
John M. Flanders	1,700.00	700.00
J. H. Thrasher	600.00	300.00
Henry Holt	7,500.00	5,300.00
J. F. Hobbs	50.00	50.00
A. P. Barker, Nov. 1st	100.00	100.00
A. P. Barker, Dec. 2d	1,400.00	1,100.00
Mrs. H. E. Barron	1,500.00	1,343.00
Beasom's Block and occupants	11,000.00	6,690.00
Dearborn's Block	50.00	50.00
City of Nashua	200.00	200.00

MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

TORRENT STEAMER COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE ON CHURCH STREET.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
W. E. Taggart,	29	Carpenter,	2 Cedar street.
A. J. Willard,	34	Locksmith,	Chestnut street.
G. B. Bowler,	25	Butcher,	22 Temple street.
D. C. Cheever,	27	Merchant,	7 South Central street.
T. M. Shattuck,	42	Merchant,	6 Maple street.
J. H. Creig,	40	Overseer,	Chestnut street.
J. B. Mudjet,	28	Express-driver,	12 East Olive street.
Daniel Gibson,	33	Mechanic,	Lake street.
J. C. Wyman,	33	Mechanic,	Cottage Avenue.
M. M. Cummings,	30	Wood-dealer,	91 West Pearl street.
L. B. Greene,	32	Ice-carrier,	Temple street.
Walter Huntley,	21	Express-driver,	Pearson's Avenue.
Jeremiah Buttrick,	44	Carpenter,	96 West Pearl street.
E. H. Parmenter,	24	Shuttle-maker,	11 Garden street.

Engine built by Amoskeag Machine Company, 1867. 8 inch cylinder, 14 inch stroke; in good order.

NIAGARA STEAMER, NO. 2.

HOUSE ON CHURCH STREET.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
F. A. Barney,	26	Mechanic,	37 South Elm street.
A. A. Peacock,	23	Moulder,	12 Quincy street.
C. Marden,	25	Merchant,	148 West Pearl street.
E. H. Davis,	26	Machinist,	Walnut street.
G. V. Whitney,	24	Machinist,	39 Walnut street.
A. D. Neff,	26	Painter,	25 Chestnut street.
L. J. Reed,	26	Moulder,	Cor. N. Cen. & Grove st.
H. Pollard,	29	Carpenter,	76 Hollis street.
E. E. Chase,	25	Teamster,	147 Main street.
A. C. Decatur,	25	Mechanic,	Cor. Hollis & Chest. st.
A. P. Hayden,	27	Baker,	95 Chestnut street.
F. Marden,	27	Clerk,	55 Chestnut street.
J. Hill,	21	Mechanic,	26 Water street.
W. H. Squires,	28	Mechanic,	Walnut street,

Engine built by Amoskeag Machine Company, 1870. 8 inch cylinder, 14 inch stroke; in good order.

PROTECTOR ENGINE, NO. 4.

HOUSE ON LOWELL STREET.

NAMES.

Edward Parker,	F. J. Green,	A. Z. McGarrett,
Orrin A. Small,	Chas. Livingston,	George W. Whittemore,
Chas. F. Gillis,	James E. Walker,	William W. Eaton,
S. S. Jackman,	O. F. Blynn,	Jabez Alexander,
J. L. Shores,	Wm. H. Plummer,	F. P. Stone,
Chas. C. Cameron,	George B. Cary,	M. C. Lovejoy,
S. A. Balch,	A. P. Keyes,	C. H. Prouty,
S. A. McGaffey,	George V. Hildreth,	C. M. Prescott,
C. W. Morgan,	Hugh J. Cameron,	O. S. Adams,
Norman K. Story,	J. F. Barnes,	Geo. W. Blood,
George W. Fisher,	Frank Temple,	James Humphrey,
C. E. Marden,	J. McMaster,	George W. Atwood,
George F. Leslie,	C. Dunlap,	Thomas Morrison,
George Perkins,	Chas. H. Kellogg,	Charles P. Bradley,
William Groves,	A. Stone,	F. S. Peacock,
John Mulvaney,	G. P. Messer,	Madison Albee,
Orrin L. Eaton,	W. L. Hale,	J. R. Berry,
John Riley,	M. J. Austin,	George C. Ellison,
R. W. Berry,	A. E. Smith,	John Nason,
Mark J. Smith,	Herbert B. Barnes,	B. A. Baker,
George H. Gray,	Charles N. Shepard,	D. Emery,
F. J. Woodward,	John M. Saunders,	F. Perkins,
S. A. Lawrence,	A. L. Blynn,	Frank Sawin,
D. D. Marden,	F. Jillson,	Charles C. Knox,
E. F. Tinker,	C. A. Russell,	C. A. Holden,
G. A. Scales,	G. D. Jones,	Levi H. Hale,
L. H. Woods,	W. E. Jillson,	Clinton Farley,
W. A. Fuller,	W. L. Ordway,	George Stickney,
John F. Eaton,	Joseph Carter,	George Livingston,
J. A. Reed,	S. P. Dean,	Walter Bussell,
L. M. Hill,	J. C. Eastman,	Frank Whittier,
C. E. Lawrence,	H. Center,	Newman O. Lyons,
J. Phillps,	Charles Locke,	John Chase,
C. E. Clement,	H. G. Coburn,	Frank A. Vickery,
Frank A. McKean,	J. W. McGarrett,	William Waugh.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co., 1850. 6 inch cylinder, 15 inch stroke; in good condition. (The company doing duty without pay.)

NASHUA HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE ON CHURCH STREET.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
Thomas H. Pinkham,	43	Cabinet-maker,	1 Terrace street.
William Bennett,	44	Carpenter,	92 Walnut street.
Guy C. Mills,	42	Machinist.	37 Chestnut street.
William Mygatt,	39	Tinsmith,	40 Mulberry street.
R. H. Mygatt,	33	Tinsmith,	Cor. Central & Pine sts.
George A. Clark,	41	Manufacturer,	4 Walnut street.
George W. Davis,	45	Carpenter,	Cor. Marshal & Hollis.
Thomas N. Smith,	39	Machinist.	54 Palm street.
Sullivan E. Kimball,	27	Tinsmith,	32 Mulberry street.

Carriage built by Amoskeag Company, 1868; in good condition.

PENNICHUCK HYDRANT COMPANY, NO. 2.

HOUSE ON LOWELL STREET.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
R. Wheeler,	58	Boarding-house,	12 Chestnut street.
J. A. Small,	29	Machinist,	11 North Central.
H. H. Richardson,	28	Silver-plater,	4 Merrimack street.
F. B. Simonds,	45	Baggage-master,	2 Fletcher street.
F. A. Wheeler,	23	Machinist,	12 Chestnut street.
L. S. Cross,	39	Grocer,	19 Summer street.
C. H. Baker,	42	Fish-dealer,	15 Lock street.
L. P. Duncklee,	31	Butcher,	1 North Elm street.
M. Forsaith,	52	Carpenter,	Temple street.
G. E. French,	33	Jobber,	Central House.
S. E. Tinker,	25	Shuttle Iron-worker,	1 North Elm street.
C. Forsaith,	19	Carpenter,	Temple street.
J. E. Kendall,	25	Driver C. H. Baker,	9 Lock street.
G. Gilson,	18	Bobbin-maker,	7 Cross street.
C. Marble,	18	Carpenter,	1 Vernon street.
J. L. Allen,	23	Moulder,	35 Mulberry street.
A. Blodgett,	20	Shuttle-maker,	58 Palm street.
E. Lambert, jr.,	25	Operative Nash. Co.	10 Chestnut street.

Three carriages, built by John W. Moore.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE ON CHURCH STREET.

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
Geo. W. Flanders,	35	Cabinet-maker,	8 Garden street.
William Plummer,	59	Teamster,	40 Amherst street.
Luke Colburn,	42	Bobbin-maker,	32 Walnut street.
Joel Colburn,	48	Painter and Glazier,	7 Church street.
Q. A. Woodward,	43	Blacksmith,	33 Elm street.
Daniel E. Lapham,	36	Blacksmith,	5 North Central street.
Charles Hardy,	41	Bobbin-maker,	41 Kinsley street.
William Vincent,	55	Blacksmith,	12 Pleasant street.
O. H. Peters,	45	Bobbin-maker,	15 Summer street.
Gideon Hardy,	43	Bobbin-maker,	3 Myrtle street.
Charles A. Andrews,	31	Carpenter,	Cor. Worcester & So. sts.
George L. Shipley,	37	Machinist,	Cor. Pearl and Ash sts.
J. H. Congdon,	33	Carpenter,	3 Myrtle street.
S. L. Mardin,	25	Wood-turner,	115 Chestnut street.
John R. Green,	24	Baker,	76 East Pearl street.
A. M. Jones,	51	Shoemaker,	Cor. Pearl and South sts.
Geo. W. Newell,	35	Tinsmith,	126 Main street.
B. F. Abbott,	23	W. & N. R. R.,	Cor. Dearb'n & John sts.
Justin E Walker,	46	Bobbin-maker,	45 Spring street.
Prescott A. Adams,	27	W. & N. R. R.,	59 Temple street.
Timothy E. Parks,	53	Bobbin-maker,	12 Washington street.
F. C. Crawford,	27	Carpenter,	111 Chestnut street.
Frank E. Fisher,	23	Paper-hanger,	62 Chestnut street.
George A. Gould,	36	Laborer,	152 West Pearl street.
John Barron,	23	W. & N. R. R.,	59 Temple street.

Carriage built by W. C. Hunneman & Co., 1870; in good condition.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

EDGAR B. BURKE.

Age, 40 years; occupation, Merchant; residence, Kinsley street.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
N. M. Witham,	41	Mechanic,	Water street.
A. J. Rockwood,	45	Undertaker,	21 Pearson's avenue.
Edward Wright,	44	Mechanic,	50 Hollis street.
George P. Hill,	33	Mechanic,	17 Pearson's avenue.
James H. Reed,	33	Merchant,	5 West Olive street.

FOREMEN OF COMPANIES.

Torrent, No. 1.—William Taggart.
Niagara, No. 2.—Frank A. Barney.
Protector, No. 4.—Charles F. Gillis.
Nashua Hose, No. 1.—T. H. Pinkham.
Pennichuck Hose, No. 2.—Reuben Wheeler.
Union Hook and Ladder, No. 1.—George W. Flanders.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NASHUA,

FOR

1870.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1870.

EBEN H. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*
Office, City Hall Building.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., school days.

HON. J. D. OTTERSON,
Ex-Officio, Chairman of Board.

VIRGIL C. GILMAN,
Clerk of Board.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward 1.—Virgil C. Gilman.
Ward 2.—John G. Kimball.
Ward 3.—Charles S. Bussell.
Ward 4.—Jeremiah C Garland.
Ward 5.—David Sullivan,
Willard W. Caswell.
Ward 6.—Warren J. Cooper,
Andrew J. Gilson.
Ward 7.—Orren C. Moore.
Ward 8.—Charles F. Tolles.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance, Claims and Accounts.—Messrs. Kimball, Garland and Caswell.

School Houses and Supplies.—Messrs. Cooper, Tolles and Bussell.

Boundaries and Assignments.— Messrs. Kimball, Gilson, and Sullivan.

Teachers and Text Books.— Messrs. Gilman, Moore, Kimball and Garland.

Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.— Mr. Davis.

Truancy.— Messrs. Davis and Sullivan.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Gilman and Kimball.— Mt. Pleasant Grammar, Middle, and Primary, and Divisions 6 and 7.

Messrs. Bussell and Gilson.— Central street Middle and Primary, Belvidere Middle and Primary and Fletcher street Primary.

Messrs. Moore and Garland.— High, Main street Grammar and Divisions 8 and 9.

Messrs. Tolles and Caswell.— East Pearl street, Mulberry street, Edgeville Primary and Divisions 1 and 2.

Messrs. Cooper and Sullivan.— West Pearl street Primary and Middle, Palm street Primary, Harbor Middle and Primary and Divisions 10 and 11.

Messrs. Davis, Garland and Sullivan.— Evening schools.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the last financial year, which occurred before the close of the winter term, there was a balance unexpended of $6,021.87, which would, to a considerable extent, be required to pay the expenses of the term then about closing.

The amount of money received for the support of schools during the year has been as follows:

Amount assessed	$10,702 50	
City appropriations	9,000 00	
Literary fund	467 62	
Dog tax, 2 years	651 00	
B. Putnam, prudential committee No. 7	40 00	
For tuition	70 67	
	$20,931 79	
Add balance as above	6,011 87	
Total		$26,943 66

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent	$15,501 18	
Salary of Clerk	100 00	
Fitting up new room for Harbor Middle School	1,000 00	
Repairs of school house No. 11	450 00	
Books, stationery, &c.	363 66	
Printing	111 75	
Fuel, repairs, &c.	3,221 12	
Care of school houses	174 76	
	$20,922 47	
Balance	6,021 19	
		$26,943 66

Of this balance some five thousand dollars or more will be required to pay the salaries of teachers to complete the official year of the Board.

It will readily be seen what embarrassment the Board meet with from the existing arrangement, by which the fiscal year ends with one date, the official with another, and the school year with still another. A change should be made so that all may commence and close with the same date.

The Committee review the work of the past year with no little degree of satisfaction. Progress has been made and there is an apparent confidence that the present system, aided by proper facilities and pursued with an appropriate zeal, will advance the educational interests of this city to a higher plane than could ever have been reached under the old district system of mixed schools.

This graded system is beginning to drop its golden fruitage. It has awakened in the teachers a deeper interest and aroused a spirit of emulation between different schools and pupils, which can not fail of good results. It may well awaken high hopes, for it is indorsed and employed by the best educators in the country; has been advocated by many of the best minds in our own community, and looked forward to with a confidence and expectancy that foretoken good.

The committee feel that it is no longer an experiment, and look for its further development, with such additional facilities as may reasonably be expected the coming year, with no common interest. But some obstacles must be overcome before the greatest benefits can be derived. The school-houses are not adapted to this system, and classes were not arranged with that view. The best results have been obtained where a separate room has been provided for the class of each year, and but one house has been put in that condition — the Main-street Grammar.

But this want of adaptation of school houses is not the only obstacle. There was and still is a lack of school-house accommodations, which demands the immediate attention of the Committee. This point is more fully discussed elsewhere, but the Committee remark in passing that the necessity of providing these additional accommodations, and of a better character, presses heavily. It can not be ignored without great danger to the best interests of education. The question must be met by the incoming Board. It could not be met by the present Board, on account of the de-

mand upon the treasury for a large sum to provide a new building for the fire department. This demand has been satisfied, and a building erected that does honor to our city. The committee make no complaint at this large expenditure, but point to it as an unmistakable evidence of intellectual progress. True it is of a material form, but is nevertheless a mark of intellectual progress. In order of time they would have had a commodious and elegant school house first, and this fine structure of an engine house afterward. But now that the engine-house has been completed let there be no delay in attending to this school-house question.

In the absence of special appropriation named for this purpose, the committee have been able to do but little in this direction. Last year the house in No. 10 was put in good condition, involving an expense of about five hundred dollars. This year the house in No. 11 has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in a neat and attractive manner.

The houses in Nos. 8 and 9 are very poor and totally unfit for occupancy, and the Committee are of opinion that the interest of both divisions will be subserved by uniting them and erecting a new house in a location to convene the largest number of scholars.

The committee take great pride in what has been accomplished by teaching music in the schools. Some of the Primary and all the higher grades are quite well instructed in the rudiments and science of music. They are also able to read music with a facility and readiness that is truly surprising. This instruction should be continued for valuable results will follow.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF SCHOOLS.

The experience of the members of the Board of School Committee last year convinced all the members that the best interests of the schools demanded the services of a School Superintendent. Under the old system the Superintending School Committee received considerable compensation, aggregating several hundred dollars annually. The present Board are unanimously of the opinion that it is better to appropriate what compensation the Committee might justly demand, to the employment of a School Superintendent, who should devote his entire labors to the interests of the schools. The Board of School Committee, as at present constituted, is composed of professional and business men,

who can not consistently give the time required to obtain full and minute acquaintance with all our schools. But a Superintendent, who is daily visiting the schools, soon learns the exact condition and wants of each, and by grouping his facts in reports to the School Board, furnishes them with just the information needed for prompt, correct and systematic action regarding them.

Fully convinced that the welfare of the schools would be greatly promoted by the employment of a Superintendent, the Board unanimously resolved to try the experiment. The subject was placed in the hands of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Gilman and Kimball, and advertisements were inserted in several papers. The Committee received some thirty applications for the position, and after mature deliberation they recommended the employment of Mr. E. H. Davis, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a teacher of successful experience. The recommendation was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board. He entered upon his duties on the third week of April, and since then he has labored faithfully and successfully to place our schools on a correct and systematic basis. His task has been wrought under difficulties and embarrassments, such as years alone could wholly overcome, and we did not expect that he would remove them all in a twelve month. His work speaks for itself in the increased attendance, the improved instruction, the more systematic arrangement, and the higher interest found in our schools. His carefully prepared and valuable report to this Board, which will be found printed herewith, is an index to the work which he has wrought in the discharge of his duties. In whatever light we may view some of the suggestions of his report, we can but warmly commend the candor with which they are made. What both the public and the School Board most need to know is the plain, unvarnished truth regarding the schools and the school buildings. With a full and clear understanding of their present defects and possible improvements, both the School Board and the public ought to act harmoniously for the removal of the one and the attainment of the other.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Notwithstanding the change made in the Main street Grammar school-room, by which forty additional sittings were secured, making one hundred and ninety-two in all, the number was insufficient to accommodate all the pupils prepared to enter this school

at the beginning of the present school year. Fifteen scholars were therefore retained in the Middle school at Belvidere, and an additional teacher employed for that school. At the beginning of the next school year, we estimate that the Main street Grammar school will fall short of accommodating the pupils prepared to enter, by at least fifty sittings on the lowest estimate. The High school has ninety sittings, and the lowest estimate of the number that will be required at the beginning of the next fall term is one hundred and twenty-five. The necessity of procuring additional room for the High and Grammar schools is imperative, and we think it ought at once to engage the attention of the incoming Boards of City Councils and School Committee.

At the beginning of the present school year the capacity of the Middle school on West Pearl street, commonly known as the "Old Brick," was found to be insufficient to accommodate all the scholars prepared to enter. As all the pupils on the south side of the Nashua, except those at Belvidere, must attend this school after passing through the Primary grade, the Committee regarded the establishment of another school as a pressing necessity. An appropriation for the erection of another house was asked of the City Councils. No appropriation was made, and the only thing the committee could do was to finish the long disused and long abused room in the second story of the Harbor schoolhouse. New and better seats were placed in the lower room, and other needed improvements made. A middle school, with sittings for forty pupils, was established in the upper room, and thus temporary provision was made for the excess of pupils in this grade. With the beginning of the coming year, however, the accommodations for this grade will again be inadequate.

In addition to this, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the "Old Brick" school-house on West Pearl street ought to be superseded by a larger house, in a more desirable quarter. Here is located the principal Middle school in the city, together with the largest Primary school. The rooms are low and too small for the purpose; the play-ground is mainly in the street; the sanitary condition of the out-buildings is the worst in the city, while the surroundings are such as to subject the school-buildings to constant injury, the schools to noisome disturbances, and the pupils to an unwholesome atmosphere and corrupting sights and objects.

After much and careful deliberation, the Committee have come

unanimously to the opinion that the Main street school house should be devoted to schools of the Primary and Middle grades, and a new building erected for the High and Grammar schools. This house is already insufficient for the present wants of these grades, and soon it will be entirely inadequate. Its central location makes it desirable for the small scholars, and it would answer the wants of the city in the Primary and Middle grades for many years to come. The larger and older scholars of the High and Grammar grades could attend a school less centrally located, with little or no inconvenience. We think that a High and Grammar school-building could be erected for the sum of $30,000, which would answer the demands of the city for a generation to come.

The Mount Pleasant, Fletcher street and Central street houses are hardly in better condition than the houses in the south section of the city. The two latter ought to be abandoned, and provision made for the pupils in the Mount Pleasant building. To accomplish this result the Mount Pleasant school-house should either be rebuilt or enlarged. The upper room is already insufficient for the Grammar school. We do not urge this improvement this year, as the construction of a new house to meet the demand in the central part of the city is more pressing. But the change in the Mount Pleasant house ought not to be delayed beyond another year.

With a cordial understanding on the part of all that the erection of a new house should be the special improvement of the year, and that the most rigid economy shall be exercised in all expenditures and departments, the committee hope that the expense of a new house may be met without any increase of the city debt or the rate of taxation.

VOCAL MUSIC.

The introduction of vocal music as one of the exercises in the public schools, has now been sufficiently tested to determine its influence and value. Whatever objection any of the Committee may have had against its introduction, they have none now. They have noted the progress made in this exercise with a constantly increasing conviction that it is exercising a decidedly healthy and refining influence upon the schools, especially those of the lower grades. The instruction has been continued by Mr. E. P. Phillips, whose services the Committee have been

fortunate in retaining, at a cost much less than they would command elsewhere. Mr. Phillips not only imparts instruction thoroughly, but he has the rare faculty of arousing and fixing the interest of his pupils to an unusual degree. The delight which the exercise affords, particularly to the younger pupils of the schools, more than compensates for all its cost. It deserves to be continued and fostered for its healthful influence alone.

The complaint is not unfounded that the high mental development of our scholars, particularly the younger portion, is secured to the neglect of a proper and healthy physical training. The more we see of our common school system, the clearer becomes our conviction that we pay too little regard to the physical comfort and education of our children. This really should be of first and paramount importance, for unless a child retains the buoyancy of health and blooms into vigorous maturity, the highest mental culture will most likely find a premature eclipse in confirmed ill health or in the grave. The time given to music in our schools is therefore a step in the right direction.

A CONCLUDING WORD.

A majority of the present Board of School Committee have now served the customary term of two years. The work accomplished in the past two years, under our new system, has called for no trifling exertion. Much has been done to place the system on the right basis. Much yet remains to be done. Our work has always been well-intended if not always well performed. But one motive has prompted our action, and no step has been taken that was not solely calculated to promote the highest interest of the precious charge committed to our hands. We have selected the best teachers available from competitive examinations, and have adopted such improvements in books, methods of instruction and courses of study as time and experience have approved. We have succeeded in enlarging or otherwise improving several schoolhouses, without making any unusual demand upon the city, but in this direction especially much remains to be done. In our expenditures we have not only exercised a prudent economy, but of the appropriations for schools during the past two years there now remains in the City Treasury an unexpended balance of more than six thousand dollars. If there are those who think that the present School Board, or the last, are amenable to the charge of ex-

travagance, they are laboring under a delusion that has not the slightest foundation.

In relinquishing the important charge that was committed to our keeping a year ago, we trust that our successors will be able to carry to the highest fruition the good work we had the honor to begin.

V. C. GILMAN,
O. C. MOORE,
W. J. COOPER.
Special Committee on School Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the School Board of Nashua:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Public Schools, in accordance with your rules prescribed.

Upon assuming the superintendence of the schools under your charge,—to which office you were pleased to appoint me in April—it became my purpose to acquire thorough information of their condition and necessities. It was soon apparent that the work was of no ordinary significance, and one which could show no marked results in any limited space of time. The schools were in the early experience of the graded system, encountering the full amount of prejudice and hindrance which are incident to any radical change in school governments. There was great lack of suitable school accommodations—considered elsewhere—which of itself is sufficient to render unsatisfactory any efforts for improvement, however well put forth.

The system on which our schools are organized, and by which pupils advance from one school to another, is believed to be the right one. It is to be regretted, however, that existing circumstances prevent the further grading of each department. But so far as we have progressed, it has been in accordance with the most approved and long continued practice of other cities.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that no detailed report of the condition of the several schools was published last year, with which to compare the progress of the present. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that in character and tone they are becoming more and more elevated, and that greater interest in their behalf is being awakened in the public mind.

The best interests of the schools demand measures whereby the community, from personal inspection, may learn more of what is being accomplished. Strenuous efforts should be exerted to en-

lighten public sentiment in all school improvements which have been adopted with success in other places, and which, sooner or later, must meet the approval of our own citizens. Thus we should the earlier catch the inspiration and spirit of the times and experience much less difficulty in carrying out those methods of instruction approved by the best educators.

The following statistics may be of interest.

STATISTICS FOR 1870.

Population of Nashua, May 1st	10,500
Number of children from five to nineteen years of age,	2,747
Number of children from five to fifteen years of age	1,895
Number of children under five years of age	993

SCHOOLS.

High School	1
Grammar Schools	2
Middle Schools	5
Primary Schools	10
Suburban Schools	8
Total	26

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Whole number of school-houses	19
Estimated value of the High School Building and lot	$20,000 00
Estimated value of all the school-houses, lots, furniture, libraries and apparatus	$72,000 00

TEACHERS.

Number of teachers in High School, (male 1; female 2;)	3
Number teachers in Grammar Schools (male 1; female 7;)	8
Number of female teachers in Middle Schools	7
Number of female teachers in Primary Schools	15
Number of female teachers in Suburban Schools	8
Music teacher	1
Total	42

PUPILS.

Whole number of different pupils enrolled during the year	1975
Average whole number of pupils	1405
Average daily attendance	1212
Average per cent. of attendance of all the schools	86
Average number of children from five to sixteen years of age not connected with the public schools	750
Age at which children are admitted to Primary Schools	5 yrs.
Number of pupils admitted to Middle Schools	146
Average age of pupils admitted to Middle Schools	9 1-3 yrs.
Number of pupils admitted to Grammar Schools	110
Average age of pupils admitted to Grammar Schools	12 1-2 yrs.
Number of pupils admitted to High School	30
Average age of pupils admitted to High School	14 2-3 yrs.
Number of pupils graduated from High School	6

LENGTH OF SCHOOLS.

Whole number of weeks in school year	39
Whole number of weeks of school	37

VALUATION, &C.

Assessed value of real and personal estate	$5,146,734 00
Whole amount of levies	104,328 02
Rate on each $1000	20 20
Amount required by law for support of Public Schools	10,702 50
Extra appropriation	9,000 00
Per cent. of valuation of city appropriated for schools	.003,8
Per cent. of taxes appropriated for schools	.18,8

TUITION.

Amount of salaries paid teachers, including music teacher	$14,793 00
Cost of tuition per scholar in High School	28 50
Cost of tuition per scholar in Grammar Schools	13 00
Cost of tuition per scholar in Middle Schools	8 25
Cost of tuition per scholar in Primary Schools	6 93
Cost of tuition per scholar in Suburban Schools	18 18
Average cost per scholar for tuition in all the schools	10 53
Average cost per scholar for vocal music	43

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Your serious attention is invited to the matter of school accommodations. Nearly all the schools within the city limits are over crowded, poorly arranged and badly ventilated.

The High School room, the most comfortable in the city, contains ninety seats, all of which are occupied. Many of them are too low for this grade of scholars, thereby occasioning serious inconvenience, and should be exchanged at once for others better adapted. According to a fair estimate, about fifteen pupils will leave, or graduate, during the present school year. At the commencement of the next year, from forty to fifty will be prepared to enter from the Grammar schools, which, with others from different sources, will increase the size of this school to about one hundred and twenty-five members in September next. There being no room for more seats, the inference is plain.

In the Grammar School below, new seats have been added until every available foot of space is filled. Moreover, a class of fifteen or more, properly belonging here, were retained in the Belvidere Middle school for want of accommodations, the services of an additional teacher being required. This is the only school in the city graded after the most approved plan of other cities. It occupies four separate rooms, each so constructed as to accommodate about fifty pupils, or as many as one teacher can instruct and discipline properly. One year is spent in each room, where the same studies are pursued by all, thus giving occasion for fewer classes. At the beginning of the next school year, one room only, or but fifty seats will be vacated. The Middle schools upon the south side of the river will graduate over one hundred pupils, while those from other sources will swell the number to one hundred and twenty, at least, prepared to enter this school in the fall. The whole number of seats at present is one hundred and ninety-two, and the number of pupils, two hundred and seven. This school will probably contain at least two hundred and seventy-five members in September.

The heating apparatus for these two schools proved insufficient during the coldest weather. It was found on investigation that abundant steam could be generated from the boiler, but there was not sufficient radiating surface. Accordingly two radiators were placed in the rooms instead of the basement as before. It may

be necessary to place small radiators in one or more of the other rooms.

This building is constructed in a thorough manner and, moreover, is an ornament to the city, yet proves wholly inadequate to the present need. It could be put to a very good use, indeed, and at the same time supply an imperative necessity, by dividing the room occupied by the High school, according to the plan below, and using the same for Middle schools. The rooms below are equally needed for a Primary school. A new house should be erected, and that without delay, sufficiently large and commodious to accommodate the High and Grammar schools.

At the Mt. Pleasant school-house we meet with the same necessity for increased accommodations. Not only is every available space crowded with seats, and there are more scholars than seats, but we find the antiquated system of large rooms. Supt. Hale of Cambridge, in his annual School Report, says: "I make the statement unhesitatingly, that as regards the instruction and discipline of our schools, the plan of large rooms is wrong in principle and disastrous in results. Had this system any advocates, or even apologists, it might be well to notice some of the evils which attend it; but this is not now necessary, since all who are conversant with school matters are ready to condemn it most unqualifiedly." Among the evils referred to may be mentioned the noise of the school room, the frequent interchange of classes, the confusion and loss of time in passing to and from the recitation rooms and the numerous cases of discipline which have a tendency to increase in large bodies of school children and which waste the time and energies of the principal. Correct habits of study never can be formed in such a place, nor the full amount of good achieved.

This building cannot be remodelled to meet the present want for much less than the cost of a new one. It is an ungainly structure, poorly arranged every way and of little value in its present condition. It would prove valuable, indeed, in furnishing material for a new building. A new and modern school-house would accommodate all the pupils on the north side of the river for some time to come, thus doing away with the "miserable apologies" mentioned in last year's report, and substituting an appropriate ornament to that section of the town. The site is one of the most beautiful in the whole city.

The condition of several Middle and Primary school-houses is too well known to need comment. They are of little credit to the city and should be condemned as unfit for further use. In some, we still find the old fashioned benches, bearing the familiar hieroglyphics of the jack-knife. Many instances have come within my observation where children were obliged to sit five and six hours a day, not being able to rest the feet upon the floor. Can there be any excuse for retaining these instruments of torture, when the comfortable chair and desk of modern times may be obtained at so little cost?

At the commencement of the term in January, one hundred and twenty-two pupils were found in the Palm Street school, which has accommodations for but one hundred. Twenty-two were taken out and sent to the Mulberry Street. Again, in February, it was found necessary to take out twenty-five more and send them to the West Pearl Street. There are enough children in this section to form several schools.

At the North Central Primary, which has very poor conveniences for even sixty, were found seventy-five or eighty pupils. About twenty-five were sent from here to Fletcher Street.

The East Pearl Street, Palm Street and Mulberry Street school-houses, with the exception of large rooms are good structures and, with little expense, could be made of much more practical utility. Instead of one large room containing one hundred seats, with a small recitation room from six to ten feet long in the end, I would recommend that each house contain two equal apartments and two schools.

The Belvidere and Edgeville school-houses are in good repair and meet all present requirements.

The Harbor school-house has received important improvements, inside, during the year, but like too many of our buildings, has no other means of ventilation than the windows. The exterior speaks for itself. Standing upon one of the most prominent thoroughfares of the city, it cannot have failed to attract notice.

Of the country school-houses, three are in good condition and will meet all requirements for several years to come with but little outlay for repairs.

In District No. 11, now Suburban No. 3, we find a neat and comfortable white school-house with green blinds, a pleasant relief for the eye. Everything is attractive within doors and out.

Here, also, we see the modern desk and chair. An outlay of four or five hundred dollars during the summer vacation has thus transformed one of the most primitive of country school-houses.

The house in District No. 10, now No. 4, is in quite as good condition, thongh remodelled the previous year. Those in Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, await their turn which, it is hoped, is not far distant.

There are too many small houses within the city, and their poor condition requires a large expenditure in repairs, much larger than the city is willing to appropriate. It seems poor economy, indeed, to expend largely for so little return, yet a certain amount is necessary to render the buildings comfortable even for a season.

Among the buildings unfit for further use may be mentioned those on West Pearl, North Central and Fletcher streets, and I am confident that many would agree with me in naming the Harbor.

From extended observation of what has been, and is being done in other places, I cannot fail to notice that we are far behind the spirit of the times; the same must be the conviction of others. Let us therefore no longer blind our eyes to the fact. The time has come when new and modern school-houses are imperatively demanded. Two, at least, should be erected the present year, while three are much needed. Not only are the schools overcrowded, but there are seven or eight hundred children who do not attend any of the public schools.

I am aware that taxes are already at a high rate—but no higher than in some neighboring cities—yet I believe that liberality toward the schools and a right investment in school buildings, such as would prove an honor to the city, would increase materially the value of property in Nashua, and thus become the very means of *reducing* taxes. It would give character and prominence to the city, abroad, and invite men of enterprise and public spirit to locate here, while the next decade of years would show a far greater increase of population than the last.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The number of Primary schools in the city is ten, the number of pupils attending, six hundred and eighty-one, and the number of teachers, fifteen. The prescribed course of study occupies three years.

On account of the style of the buildings and construction of

the rooms, it is impossible to grade properly, or to adopt, with any degree of success, the later methods of instruction. By making three distinct grades in this department, each grade representing one year, according to the plan of the Main Street Grammar school, far greater results could be accomplished. In other cities we find even six grades in a three year's course.

I have already urged from the beginning a thorough drill in the elementary vowel and consonant sounds, and in some schools considerable progress has been made. Here is the place to lay the foundation of good reading. "As the twig is bent &c.," was never more applicable than to children in Primary schools. Faults in enunciation and reading here contracted, materially affect the higher grades and often extend their influence through life. The best reading to which I have listened in any of the schools, was by a little girl seven years old. No exercise is of more value in forming correct habits of speaking and reading than proper drill in elementary sounds. It should receive a prominent place in the course of study.

When urged to adopt anything outside the prescribed course, teachers often reply "I cannot find the time." I must confess to the sincerity of the answer, and to some degree of allowance under existing circumstances. The mere routine of hearing a class recite from a text book, however, is but a small part of the instruction adapted to children. It is generally conceded that, until the child is ten or twelve years of age the reasoning faculties scarcely begin to develop; and by use of the perceptive faculties chiefly, does he acquire knowledge. Hence various substitutes for the study of books have been adopted. To compel a child to sit quietly and study four and five hours a day is now a species of barbarism. There should be a constant change of exercises, and the mind pleasantly occupied throughout. To accomplish this end successfully, nothing has proved more effectual than oral instruction with use of objects, drawing, gymnastics, singing, &c.

The idea common among people and teachers even, that little talent is required to teach a Primary school is a mistaken one, and fatal to the best interests of education. How to rightly instruct children is still a problem of the age. Therefore the best talent should be employed, and the salary made to correspond. In Germany the primary schools are generally taught by the most learned and skillful male teachers.

The text book on Geography, now in use in our Primary schools, has not proved successful. It is the opinion of many educators that this study can be taught to far better advantage in schools of this grade, by means of oral instruction. If any text book is required, I would recommend that it be used merely as a reading book. A little work by Miss Hall is admirably adapted for this purpose and would prove highly suggestive to teachers.

Drawing slates have been quite generally introduced, though not made a requirement. In a few schools drawing has been taught with marvellous success. It has been proved that, when commenced early, the results are as certain as those of any study. Experience proves also, that writing can be taught successfully in the Primary schools, and I have already seen, as the result of our own trial, specimens which would do credit to members of the Grammar school. I would recommend that these slate exercises be added to the course of study.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

There are five schools of this grade with seven teachers and about three hundred pupils. The course occupies a period of two years, but scholars whose natural abilities permit them to advance more rapidly than others, can complete it in one. This has been done in several instances in the past year. I think that in most cities this Middle school comprises a part of the Grammar course.

At the examination of candidates to this department, in July, the number admitted was found to be greater than there were accommodations for, and it therefore became necessary to establish a new school. Accordingly the upper room of the Harbor school-house was put in order and a school started at the commencement of the term in August.

In this department, writing with the pen is first taught. One half hour is spent in this exercise, twice each week for the next six years, or to the end of the Grammar School course. The amount of work required, is a thorough practice in Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's series. This important branch has been much neglected in all the schools. The plan of instruction had never been reduced to any system nor the amount of work prescribed, until the present year. Thus, heretofore, no uniformity of progress had been made,

even in the same school or class. Each pupil wrote a different copy and from a different book, at the same hour. It is designed that all members of the same grade shall write the same copy in the same time and, so far as practicable, take the same stroke of the pen together. The principles involved in each copy should also be illustrated upon the board by the teacher previous to the exercise of writing. Much greater enthusiasm in this branch has been awakened during the past few months.

Map Drawing, although one of the regular studies of the course, has received but little attention until the present term. Now, every scholar in the Middle and Grammar departments is required to engage in this important exercise. The interest of the teachers has been awakened, and at present they are making trial of Allen's system, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to judge of its merits. To awaken enthusiasm in this subject, it was exceedingly important to adopt some uniform method, for the reason that the teachers themselves had had little experience and practice in this manner of teaching Geography. Allen's system seemed the best adapted because it was easy to be understood. It can be taught successfully by any teacher, without previous practice in map drawing, and any pupil, old enough to study Geography, can learn to draw *accurate maps*. It is also economical, involving an expense of but a few cents for book and scale.

The plan of memorizing names and places in Geography, leaving no definite idea in the mind, is worse than a waste of time. By far the greater portion of the names of towns, rivers, &c., found in our common school geographies are never remembered, or expected to be, beyond the school walls. If the pupil is required to draw an accurate outline of every state and country he studies, to locate a few of the important towns, rivers, mountains, &c., and to learn a short descriptive lesson in connection, the matter would be impressed upon the mind in a manner to be rememembered and much time saved for other studies.

I have urged the importance of requiring a knowledge of the elements of written Arithmetic before entering the Grammar schools. It could be taught to much better advantage and with far greater enthusiasm, orally, in the Middle schools, saving at least three month's time. I am happy to report that this has met the unanimous support of the teachers in this department, and

the desired result is being successfully effected. Nothing seems to so fully arouse the ambition of the school-boy as his first "sums" in Arithmetic.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are two Grammar Schools with three hundred twenty-five pupils. The number of teachers employed is eight, of whom one is Principal of the Belvidere Middle School. The course of study covers a period of four years, embracing studies eminently useful and practical, especially to all who are unable to pursue a more extended course. These schools occupy an important place in our system of public instruction, both in their relation to the High school and as regards those who end their school days here.

Quite an extensive change of teachers occurred at the close of the school year, whereby five new appointments were made. Miss Carrie A. French, an enthusiastic and successful teacher, resigned her position of First Assisant in the Main Street school, for the purpose of completing her education in Germany,—a country which leads all others in matters of public education. The interests of Mt. Pleasant school demanded the appointment of a Second Assistant, provision for which met the unanimous approval of the Board. A teacher was also appointed to instruct a class who were unable to attend the Main Street school, for want of accommodations.

Much the same progress has been made in map drawing as in the Middle schools. Little had been done previous to the present term. Teachers report much enthusiasm on the part of their pupils in the system recently adopted. The study of Geography occupies an average of four recitations a day for seven years. It is the opinion of many that as much, and even more, can be accomplished in a shorter time by some systematic course similar to the one before suggested. I would accordingly recommend that this branch be pursued but two years in this department, or four years in all as a distinct study; and that the instruction in Primary schools be entirely oral, with use of a globe. Physical Geography, a thoroughly useful and practical study, should receive some attention in the Grammar schools.

Arithmetic is being taught to better advantage than heretofore. The new text-book adopted has proved a valuable aid in accomplishing this result. It is a general complaint against our common

school arithmetics, that the rules for the solution of problems are different from the practice of business men. The book now in use, contains fewer objections of this kind than any within my observation, but an entire reliance upon any text book should never be allowed. Teachers would do well to inform themselves of the different methods of reckoning interest, and obtaining other results from numbers, such as are practiced in counting-rooms, banks, and among business men generally, and to teach the same to their pupils. In this way our young men would be the better prepared for the business concerns of life, and the need of a special commercial course uncalled for.

New interest has been awakened in Grammar by use of March's Parser and Analyzer,—a small hand-book. Its aim is to furnish a thorough drill in the elements of language, and its success is dependent in great measure upon the acquirements of the teacher. With a practical teacher much enthusiasm can be awakened in this important, though too often considered dry, study. Some of the best results of the study of Grammar have been effected by means of judicious oral instruction. Pupils should commence this study immediately on entering the Grammar School.

Occasionally, pupils have called at the Superintendent's office for permits to discontinue History. The interest awakened in this study depends in large measure upon the method of instruction, and in some degree upon the text-book used. Ideas in the pupils own language should be required only, and never a memorizing of the exact phraseology of the text-book. The former method is in general practice, I am happy to report.

Sargent's Fourth Reader is used instead of the Intermediate, as prescribed in the course of study, by the Fourth Division. I would recommend a still further change by adopting the Fifth Reader in the Second Division, the Fourth being now the only book used during the whole four years. In one school we have noticed remarkable proficiency in reading, while in both, great improvement is manifest.

The amount of practice required in writing and drawing should be distinctly noted in the course of study, that uniformity may prevail.

Written examinations, once a month, are important means in raising the standard of scholarship. They show at a glance in what the scholar is most deficient and become a great assistance at the annual examination for admission to the High school.

At the last examination of candidates, considerable disappointment was felt at the low per cent. of correct answers. It is hoped and expected that each successive year will show a decided improvement in the scholarship of the graduates.

The Mt. Pleasant school has been under the charge of a male teacher, and I confess to some surprise at not finding the same management in the Main Street school, numbering twice the pupils. It is universally admitted that schools of this grade and size require the influence and strength of a male teacher. The Principal is held responsible, in a great measure, for the supervision and discipline of the whole school, for which experience has proved that a man is the more peculiarly qualified.

It is no disparagement to the present Principal of the Main Street school that I feel in duty bound to urge the necessity of a male teacher at its head. In fact, great credit is due this teacher for the good degree of discipline maintained and for the faithful manner in which she has discharged her arduous duties. Probably no female teacher could have done better. She should be retained in an equally honorable position.

HIGH SCHOOL.

This school stands at the head of the graded system, and receives about six per cent. of the whole number of children attending the various public schools. At present there are ninety pupils in this department, under the instruction of three teachers. Both a Classical and an English course is afforded, which is ample enough to meet the wants of all who stop short of the college. Two of last year's graduates were admitted unconditionally to Dartmouth, one of whom, however, preferred remaining out a year. Thirty were admitted to this school, on examination, in August. The standard of admission was not what it should be, yet this will regulate itself in proportion as the graded system becomes established. Were the lower grades made to accomplish thoroughly the work assigned them, we could maintain a high standard of admission, thereby promoting the best interests of the High school. While some pupils are disappointed each year in failing of promotion with others of their age or class, yet the parents should understand that their non-promotion is not only for the good of the school, but for the interests of the pupils themselves. Never should a child be pushed ahead faster than his qualifications allow. In such case he must ever be harassed

with studies beyond his comprehension, and necessarily take a low rank. The less would be his disgrace, and the more profitable his education, in the same time, should another year be spent in the Grammar school. The fact applies to the lower grades, as well.

Candidates for admission are required to pass a satisfactory examination in Spelling, Arithmetic, United States History, Geography and Grammar, to the extent that these branches have been pursued in the Grammar schools. If the pupil has made a right use of his time and opportunity, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a reasonable per cent. of correct answers at the annual examination of candidates. This occurs immediately after the close of the school year, when the studies are freshest in memory. The questions submitted at the last examination may be found in the appendix.

There is a tendency on the part of some members of this school to drop such studies as to them seem unimportant, to which parents unadvisedly give countenance. I would urge the necessity of taking the *whole* course, even the Classical, which embraces all the essential English studies. The two courses are different in results and often lead to different pursuits in life. On entering the High school the pupil is called upon to make a very important decision, at an age when the tastes are undeveloped and the mind impatient at the restraints of school life. Thousands, by premature decision, have thus limited themselves to pursuits entirely uncongenial, which has been a source of regret in after life. Parents cannot be too cautious in yielding to the preference of the child. Let the whole Classical course be taken, and the better will be the preparation for *any* life work. The arrangement is such that young men may decide either to enter college or engage in business, without feeling that a moment has been misspent. It is a gratifying fact, that by far the greater portion of the members are pursuing a Classical course.

English Literature, as a distinct branch, has received too little attention. It should be the aim of every High school to cultivate in the minds of its pupils a taste for letters. While the study of Latin and Greek affords a more perfect understanding of the English language, and thus awakens an interest in letters, still a thorough acquaintance with a few *English authors* is quite as essential to this result. A new text-book on this subject has recently been introduced.

This school possesses a very good philosophical and chemical apparatus, second to but one in the state. It needs, however, to be put in good repair, and to this end I recommend that a suitable person be employed without delay.

It is often remarked that graduates of our High school are deficient in the most common English branches. This is undoubtedly true in some cases, and much to be regretted, though it excites less surprise when it is considered that the graded system has been in practice scarcely two years. The same complaint, indeed, applies to members of our colleges as well, but rarely, I think, to such as have completed the regular graded course of the common schools. It may be well to note that reviews of the most important Grammar school studies come within the High school course.

But two or three of the text-books, used in this school, have ever been adopted by the Committee. This matter has been under consideration during the past term, and a committee appointed to investigate the subject, and report such books for adoption as to them seemed best. Otto's French Grammar and Collier's History of English Literature have been reported upon and accepted. It is exceedingly important that all the books used be thus established by the Board as early as possible.

It is observed that the school curriculum embraces a period of thirteen years. The child who enters the Primary school at the age of five years may graduate from the High school at eighteen. It should be distinctly understood that he is not constrained to spend the whole thirteen years in accomplishing this result, without regard to natural abilities. Such as are able to advance more rapidly will meet with facilities for so doing. It is intended that the course of study be adapted to minds of average ability.

GRADUATES IN JULY, 1870.

Emily C. Brown,
Clara J. McKean,
Ella F. Perkins,
James W.Putnam,
Edward C. Spalding,
Willie F. Pinkham.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.

There are eight country schools, with an average of but sixteen pupils each. They are, of necessity, ungraded. Heretofore these schools have retained the same numbers by which they were designated under the old system. But little objection could be made to this arrangement, if the numbers followed in succession. The consolidation of all the schools within the city proper rendered Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of no further use. It was deemed best, therefore, to change Nos. 11, 10 and 9, respectively, to Nos. 3, 4 and 5, the other numbers remaining as before.

In school No. 8, the average whole number of pupils for the year has been but five, making the cost of tuition per scholar fifty-two dollars. In No. 3, the average number of pupils has been six. It was found impossible to dispense with either of these two schools, on account of the distance to others. The former has been discontinued, however, this term. The cost of tuition per scholar in all the suburban schools is $18.18

The school at No. 4 has shown such extraordinary promptness and thoroughness in all the branches taught, both at the annual examination, and at the monthly visits of the Superintendent, that I deem it worthy of especial commendation. This teacher would be a valuable acquisition to a more important place within the city.

Miss Blood, who taught with success throughout the year in No. 5, resigned at the close of the fall term. There have been more or less changes in all the others. In schools of this character, it is very desirable to obtain permanent teachers who, from a knowledge of the necessities of each pupil, are the better able to impart the needed instruction.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Two evening schools were established in December, to meet the wants of a numerous class of children, whom our day schools fail to benefit. They are under the charge of three teachers, of long and successful experience.

There are several hundreds of poor children, kept at work through the day, by their parents, in mills and manufacturing establishments, who are growing up in ignorance; and very many of whom can neither read nor write. The laws of the state, as

well as of humanity, forbid such injustice. But little has ever been done in our city for the instruction of this class. It is hoped the present effort will open the way for a more definite plan and action in their behalf.

About one hundred and fifty have availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded, quite as many as could be well accommodated. Very marked success has been the result. The order has been good, and the pupils have manifested an eagerness to learn. Teachers report that the progress has been much more rapid than in the day schools, a powerful argument in favor of half-time schools. Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized.

While much may be said in behalf of such schools, and we believe them the best adapted to the present need, nevertheless, for children under fifteen years of age, they have their disadvantages; and it becomes us to inquire if there be not a better way of accomplishing the desired end. Children who are compelled to work twelve hours a day, should not be constrained to spend the evening in study. They require time for recreation, as a means of health and vigor of body. This subject demands the careful reflection of the Board. The following are the Laws of New Hampshire in reference to the employment of children under fifteen years of age.

LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Revised Statutes, Chapter LXXXIII, Sections 11 and 12.]

SECTION 11. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, unless he has attended some public school, or private day-school where instruction was given by a teacher competent to instruct in the branches taught in common schools, at least twelve weeks during the year preceding.

SEC. 12. No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed as aforesaid, unless he has attended school as aforesaid at least six months during the year preceding, or has attended the school of the district in which he dwelt the whole time it was kept during such year.

Act Passed June, 1870.

The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, or any person connected therewith, who shall em-

ploy in such establishment any child under the age of fifteen years, without having a certificate signed by the majority of the school committee of the town or city in which the child resides, or by such person or persons as they may designate for that purpose, that such child has attended school as required by sections eleven and twelve of chapter eighty-three of the General Statutes, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

This matter was first brought to the attention of the agents and overseers of our manufacturing establishments during the fall term. The subject was treated in a courteous manner and they were ready not only to comply with the requirements of the law, but even to assist in any efforts to educate the children. My own sympathies were thus more fully drawn out toward these neglected youth, and a deeper sense awakened of the obligations resting upon the School Board.

It was thought best not to cause an immediate discharge of all children employed contrary to statute, provided said children attended the evening schools; but when these schools close, it will become the duty of the commitee to reqire a conformity to the June enactment of the Legislature.

In Fall River, Mass., there is in operation what is called a Factory School, designed to meet the requirements of the law in regard to this class of children. In Springfield and Salem, of the same state, are Half time schools, so-called. The following in reference to these two plans is an extract from the report of H. K. Oliver.

"With the examples of these two schools before us, one an interchange of pupils every three months, the other a half-time school, the children attending each afternoon, excepting during school holidays, and working in the mills during their unschool time, the question, which is the better method, naturally arises. Under the three months system of the state law, the children receive thirty hours' instruction per week for thirteen weeks, equivalent to three hundred and ninety hours per year. Under the half-time system, the children are at school say ten hours per week, averaging long and short days, for fifty-two weeks, less vacations, say forty weeks of the whole year, equivalent to four hundred hours per year. Both the experiments are new here, and results cannot yet be given. My own impression is that the half-time system will be found to be the better, and had I the

order of work and school to arrange, it would be this: school-work, or brain-work, *first;* mill-work, or body-work, *next; then sleep;* then in the same order the next day,— a clear head, after repose, for school, then the bodily exercise of labor, then sound sleep, and this order will help to keep a "sound mind in a sound body."

Mr. D. D. Crombie, the agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Co., has handed me an article on half-time schools, containing the expression of his own views in the matter, which, I have no doubt, will commend itself to the Board, as far as it concerns factory children. I make the following extract:

"The experiment of short sessions has been tried in many places, and under widely different circumstances, with the uniform result of increasing, at least not diminishing, the progress of the pupils. The increased zeal and freshness of mind which the children bring to their work more than compensate for the seeming loss of time. Naturally, too, the attendance is larger and more regular with short sessions than with long ones. Reason and experience are thus both on the side of the change. So is economy. The immense school machinery of the country, sustained at an actual cost of upward of fifty million dollars, fails, for one reason or another, to reach more than half the children who should be under instruction. A law compelling attendance at school would be futile as things are, for the single reason that the school-houses would not hold all the children, while the cost of supplying the deficiency would be unbearably great. By adopting a double system of half-time schools, the difficulty might be met without any addition to the school expenses. Let half the children attend school in the morning, the other half in the afternoon, and there would immediately be ample room for all. The same force of teachers would be able to instruct all the children with less difficulty than they now teach half of them.

Multitudes of children are now compelled to quit school as soon as they have learned to read, sometimes earlier, to enter upon an apprenticeship to trade or business. The half-time system would enable them to pursue their industrial training without stopping their school education."

In my judgment, some plan similar to the above would best meet our exigency. It commends itself as economical, an im-

portant item for us to consider. Under this system children would be at school fifteen hours per week, or nearly six hundred hours per year. There would be eight months, at least, in which they could work. It is believed that the increased interest then awakened in study would show in the end a result equal to the whole-time system.

TABLE

Showing the number of children in the city from five to nineteen years of age.

	Number of Boys from five to fifteen years.	Number of Girls from five to fifteen years.	Number of Boys from fifteen to nineteen years.	Number of Girls from fifteen to nineteen years.	Totals.
Ward 1	88	106	35	55	284
Ward 2	134	120	49	66	369
Ward 3	50	66	23	63	202
Ward 4	40	48	23	30	141
Ward 5	160	160	56	113	489
Ward 6	239	238	72	117	666
Ward 7	132	122	40	45	339
Ward 8	104	88	37	28	257
Totals	947	948	335	517	2,747

The above table was made up from the census returns in May. Statistics are not always reliable, but the fact is obvious that there are several hundred children who neither attend the public schools, nor engage in any lawful occupation. One has but to watch our streets during the hours of school to be assured of this statement. The number of children in the city between the ages of five and fifteen years, as seen by the table, is 1895. The average attendance in all the schools for the year was 1212. Of those who attend school, quite a large portion are over fifteen years of age. According to the nearest estimate, there must be, at least, 750 not attending school anywhere. It is safe to assert that not more than half this number have any lawful occupation. The subject of compulsory attendance at school has already become a national question, and ere long we trust that every youth in the land will be *compelled* to receive an education. Prussia has already taught the world a valuable lesson in this matter.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the New England Superintendents of Public Schools, at their last meeting in Boston.

Resolved, That the State should enforce, by suitable and efficient legislation, the attendance at public or private schools of all children in good health, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, for a time equal to the length of the public schools in the towns where they reside.

TABLE

Showing the Attendance in the various Schools.

Schools.	Whole number of different girls enrolled.	Whole number of different boys enrolled.	Totals.	Average whole number of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of attendance Winter term.	Per cent. of attendance Summer term.	Per cent. of attendance Fall term.	Instances of tardiness.	Number of teachers.	Number of graduates in July.
High School	79	38	117	81	77	87	94	97	80	3	6
Mt. Pleasant Grammar	68	67	135	86	79	77	93	96	184	3	12
Main-street Grammar.	146	108	254	161	149	89	90	95	300	4	20
West Pearl-street Middle	101	109	210	101	86	74	84	90	572	3	50
Mt. Pleasant Middle	39	27	76	42	36	67	90	94	135	1	34
Belvidere Middle	35	32	67	46	40	82	86	88	260	2	15
No. Central-street Middle	27	39	66	48	43	65	94	95	143	1	5
Harbor Middle	5	29	34	30	26	..	..	86	23	1	..
Mt. Pleasant Primary	39	35	74	52	44	82	87	88	164	1	9
East Pearl-street Primary	52	63	115	86	68	64	75	88	336	2	14
West Pearl-street Primary	116	131	247	136	115	78	84	90	778	3	41
Palm-street Primary	102	95	197	99	84	70	85	89	596	2	14
Mulberry-street Primary	75	82	157	88	77	80	86	92	338	2	17
Belvidere Primary	39	53	92	56	49	80	82	91	260	1	10
Fletcher-street Primary	26	22	48	30	26	83	90	86	179	1	11
No. Central-st. Primary	39	47	86	54	49	88	90	92	173	1	5
Harbor Primary	26	38	64	43	36	87	84	92	199	1	6
Edgeville Primary	34	36	70	37	26	53	68	81	142	1	4
Suburban, No. 1	11	16	27	18	15	77	89	83	174	1	..
Suburban, No. 2	16	17	33	21	17	77	82	82	149	1	..
Suburban, No. 3	1	7	8	6	5.5	73	87	94	51	1	..
Suburban, No 4	20	7	27	18	15	61	91	90	45	1	..
Suburban, No. 5	15	14	29	18	11	70	83	71	221	1	..
Suburban, No. 6	18	18	36	25	20	78	82	85	66	1	..
Suburban, No. 7	12	10	22	18	14	87	89	87	60	1	..
Suburban, No. 8	10	10	20	5	4.5	77	71	86	10	1	..
Totals	1150	1151	2301*	1405	1212	..	..	..	..	41	273

*The true number of different pupils enrolled in all the schools is but about 1,975. Most of the graduates, and some others, were in *two different* schools.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following are the names of those pupils who have not been absent or tardy during the entire year. Such honor is worthy of emulation and should receive public encouragement. We trust that this page may be enlarged in the next report.

HIGH SCHOOL

Lizzie M. Andrews,
*Emily C. Brown,
*Ella F. Perkins,
Carrie E. Small,
Emma L. Webster,
Ella F. Wheeler,
Mary E. Wilder,
Lilian Wilcox,
Eddie E. Hartwell,
Frank B. McQuesten,
Charles O. Murray,
*Willie F. Pinkham,
Luther A. Roby,
Fred H. Shattuck,
Charles H. Webster,
Charles M. Wright.

MT. PLEASANT GRAMMAR.

Flora Allen, Elbert Churchill, Martin York.

MAIN STREET GRAMMAR.

Fred Chase.

MT. PLEASANT MIDDLE.

Jennie Kimball, Laura Richardson, Willie Otis,
Arthur Willoughby.

BELVIDERE MIDDLE.

Addie McQuesten.

NO. CENTRAL STREET, MIDDLE.

Mary L. Jewett.

WEST PEARL STREET, PRIMARY.

Mattie Thomas, Arthur Price.

FLETCHER STREET PRIMARY.

Harry D. Blaisdell, Elmer F. Davis.

PALM STREET PRIMARY.

Maria Merrow.

Total 31.

*Graduated in July.

TRUANCY.

Much annoyance has been experienced from truancy, which has been of more frequent occurrence in the West Pearl street schools. The attention of the Board was early called to the inefficiency of the existing ordinance relating to this matter. A new ordinance was accordingly drafted and a committee chosen to lay it before the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

A member of our own Board was even subjected to a petty suit for damages brought before the court, and I confess to considerable disappointment that the case was not decided by a jury. Warrants were subsequently issued which failed of being executed. Doubtless the greatest obstacle in the way of enforcing proper punishment has been a want of experience in such matters.

It would undoubtedly be for the best interests of the child if, in first offences, arrests were made without a warrant, because in such case, a trial before the Police Court could be avoided, while in most instances, the arrest accompanied by a judicious reprimand would prove sufficient to break up the habit. I am duly informed that such is the practice and result elsewhere.

Our thanks are due to the City Council for the passage of the following ordinance,

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO TRUANTS AND TRUANT OFFICERS.

Be it Ordained By the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Noshua, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any child between the ages of six and sixteen years, having no regular and lawful occupation and of sufficient health, neglecting to attend some proper school or playing truant therefrom, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar, and in default of payment thereof, be committed to the Reform School till the same be paid or he is otherwise discharged; or he may be sentenced to said Reform School for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, upon the passage of this ordinance and every year thereafter in the month of April, two or more persons whose duty it shall be to look after all children between the ages of six and six-

teen years who do not regularly attend school, and after all absentees and truants therefrom, and to report their names to the Superintendent of Schools, and upon the request of said Superintendent, to make arrest of such children and if deemed necessary by said Superintendent, to make complaint to the Police Court and cause such complaint to be prosecuted and the penalty or punishment enforced.

SEC. 3. The persons so appointed shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the City Council, and all fines and fees paid under the provision of this ordinance, shall be paid by the City Marshal to the City Treasury.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen. Passed Nov. 11, 1870.
Attest: G. H. TAGGARD, *City Clerk.*

In Board of Common Council. Passed Dec. 9, 1870.
Attest: J. D. MARCH, *Clerk.*

Probably no more difficulty will be met in executing the law, provided the truant officers appointed attend to their duty. Three cases have been brought before the Police Court, and two truants sentenced to the City House of Correction. They were of long standing and of an aggravating nature, besides being important as examples for others. These measures seem to have checked the growing evil most effectually, and we find them to be the only means that are effective. Every effort, however, should be made for the child's reformation before resorting to this extreme.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Singing has been taught in the schools throughout the year. For this department the services of Mr. E. P. Phillips were engaged, a man abundantly qualified and adapted to the work.

The matter was at first regarded rather in the light of an innovation than as a necessity; but here, as elsewhere, when the people become fully aroused to the importance of such innovations, we shall cease to hear the expressions, "waste of time," "foolish expense," &c.

We cannot speak too highly of the power and influence of mu-

sic in our schools. It softens the manners, elevates the minds and cultivates the higher nature. Its happy influence is felt in the home circle, in meetings for religious worship, and upon society at large.

The pupils, even the youngest, have made wonderful progress in this branch, and their zeal in other studies, has at the same time been increased.

Near the close of the summer term a grand Musical Festival was held in the City Hall, at which a chorus of over one thousand children from our public schools discoursed sweet music to several large and appreciative audiences. It was an occasion to be remembered, and showed forth what may be accomplished, even with very limited practice. If any parent or citizen would take the opportunity to visit the schools and examine the children in the elements of this science he would be surprised at the ready answers and proficiency displayed. In answer to the objection that many children have no ear for music, I quote the following from the report of the Teacher of Music in New Haven : "It has been thought by many that singing is an especial gift, whereas the facts are, that amongst children who have had even limited advantages in this direction, those who cannot sing are the exception. In proof of this statement, I will remark that, in a critical examination of upwards of fifty rooms, at the close of the spring term, not an average of one scholar in a room could be found unable to sing the exercises required, and even of that number a large proportion were scholars of the highest rooms, many of whom in earlier years had enjoyed no opportunity for practice."

The teachers have rendered valuable aid in carrying out the plans of Mr. Phillips, and at the same time have given more personal attention to this acquirement than ever before. It is exceedingly important that teachers should possess a knowledge of the elements of music. The time is at hand when this, among other attainments, will be demanded as a necessary qualification to teach. The success of musical instruction in the public schools, every where, is so marked that it should hereafter be made a permanent branch of study.

DRAWING.

Drawing is now one of the regular branches of instruction in our High and Grammar Schools, and to a considerable extent, is taught in all the graded schools.

Like music, this study has awakened feelings of prejudice in the minds of some parents, which has proved a hindrance to its successful introduction ; but both, as their advantages become known, will always be in favor. The idea has prevailed that drawing pertains only to such as desire to become artisans, mechanics, &c., whereas it is believed to be of incalculable value to every one. The mind is strengthened and improved by this exercise, as well as by the study of books, and it is astonishing to find, on investigation, in how many ways it becomes useful. It awakens an appreciation of art and beauty and also becomes a source of much enjoyment and recreation. It is believed, by those best able to judge, to form an important element in the education of youth.

The result of the year's experience has proved successful, and fully warrants the committee in making it one of the regular studies. In order to remove as many objections as possible to its practice, a lesson has been omitted at each exercise, which has alternated with writing, and the books have been furnished at cost ; moreover to such as were unable to purchase, books were offered free of cost. The result is, that *all* the pupils of the High and Grammar schools take part in the exercise ; some have shown a decided talent, which might otherwise have remained dormant ; while all have made marked improvement and received great benefit.

"While also the art of drawing, which is of more real importance to the human race than that of writing (because people can hardly do anything without being of some use to themselves and others) — this art of drawing, I say, which on plain and stern system should be taught to every child, just as writing is,— has been so neglected and abused, that there is not one man in a thousand, even of its professed teachers, who knows its first principles : and thus it needs much ill fortune or obstinacy—much neglect on the part of his teachers, or rebellion on his own — before a boy can get leave to use his eyes or his fingers ; so that those who *can* use them are for the most part neglected or rebellious lads—runaways and bad scholars — passionate, erratic, self-willed, and restive against all forms of education ; while your well-behaved and amiable scholars are disciplined into blindness and palsy of half their faculties."—*Ruskin.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

In no one thing relating to schools are people more sensitive than in a change of text-books. While such changes should be made with the greatest reluctance and never except under strong necessity and by unanimous decision of the Board, nevertheless, whenever such necessity does exist, it should be met without regard to popular feeling, from the fact that the Board should be the better judges of the requirements of the schools. I am happy to report but one change during the year. French's Arithmetics have been substituted in place of Greenleaf's. I am informed that no previous change in this text-book has been made for twenty years. French's series were thought to possess advantages which commended them to a trial in our schools, and experience has proved the wisdom of the measure. A small Parser and Analyzer has been introduced, without inducing any change, as an aid in the study of Grammar.

Generally, an introduction of new books is effected with little or no cost. Book publishers have entered into a compact, and wisely we think, withdrawing all travelling agents and adopting a uniform price (which is one half the retail price) for the introduction of all school-books. Of the three hundred and fifty copies of the common school arithmetics furnished, more than one hundred were taken by pupils about to commence the study, while the old books in use were of no more value than the discount on the new. Improvements in mechanical implements, &c., made from year to year are received with eager anticipations and without a murmur at the cost. Improvements in methods of instruction are of more value, considered even as a matter of dollars and cents. People when called upon to spend from twenty-five to fifty cents for a book, often do it with far greater reluctance than they spend five times the amount for a useless luxury.

In my judgment school-books should be furnished at cost. Some states have made this wise provision. The citizens may congratulate themselves that one step has already been taken in this direction. The sale of school-books has been so regulated by the Board, that they can now be obtained of the bookseller at a small advance of wholesale prices.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Many of our teachers have not confined themselves to the strict letter of the regulations, during the past year, but at the suggestion of the Superintendent have taken a broader course. For instance, the following exceedingly important exercises, not found in the course of study, have been practiced with more or less enthusiasm in all the Primary schools, namely: the sounds of the letters; printing, drawing, and even writing by use of slates; exercises in numbers by the aid of numeral frames and objects, and also object teaching. In like manner teachers of the higher grades have exceeded the limitations. It is very desirable that the course of study be full and explicit in all its parts, and the work of each class clearly marked out, from the fact that all teachers have not sufficient experience, while a few may not possess even the disposition, to teach beyond a requirement. This measure is important as a means of securing uniform progress in all the schools.

NOYES MEDAL.

A new feature in the graduating exercises of the High School this year, was the presentation of two silver medals to members of the graduating class. These were awarded to Elia F. Perkins and Willie F. Pinkham, for excellence in scholarship and deportment. Honorable mention was also made, at the time, of Clara J. McKean.

The sum of one thousand dollars was presented to the city by Mrs. Ann S. Noyes, the proceeds of which were to be expended in the purchase of four silver medals; or, in case the amount proved insufficient, two gold medals were to be substituted. This sum proved inadequate by reason of the large amount of engraving required. It was deemed best, however, to procure two silver medals only, until there should be a convenient opportunity to confer with Mrs. Noyes, who is still absent in the West, in relation to the purchase of a die, or stamp, whereby the medals could be obtained for less than one-half the present cost. There are two important reasons for this action of the Mayor and Board; first, it would seem to best accord with the design of the giver, and second, the principle of conferring prizes of great value upon a few is wrong, and detrimental to the best interests of the school. I would, therefore, recommend the purchase of a die, if

prizes are to be conferred, that their cost may be reduced as much as possible.

I believe, indeed, that a still better plan would be to confer with Mrs. Noyes in reference to an entire change of the use to which the proceeds of this truly munificent fund shall be appropriated, whereby the whole school may enjoy the fruits. The plan of bestowing prizes has never met with the success anticipated, and the result is that they do not materially benefit the cause of education. This fund could be so appropriated as to be the means of doing unspeakable good through all time, and reflect equal honor upon the memory of him, in whose behalf the donation was made. Without designating the manner in which it may be made of more important use, I quote the following from the report of A. P. Marble, in refference to a similar fund in Worcester:

"This fund of one thousand dollars was donated in the year 1849, by Governor Bullock, then Mayor of the city, the yearly proceeds to be used 'to encourage merit in both sexes in the High School.' For seven years the interest was applied in purchasing medals, known as the Bullock prizes, to be distributed among meritorious scholars. But the good results expected were not realized from this method of applying the proceeds of the fund. Accordingly, with the consent of the donor, in February, 1868, its name was changed to 'the Bullock Fund for the High School Library and Apparatus'; the annual income to be hereafter applied to the use of the library and apparatus of said school."

TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

The city is fortunate to have in its employ a corps of so refined and intelligent teachers. Many have had long and tried experience, and one has served the city faithfully for more than thirty years. Experience is an important consideration in the profession of teaching. While a few by nature comprehend at once the whole theory and practice, yet, as a general rule, teachers' services are valuable in proportion to their experience. Some, however, are never successful from want of special aptness of mind and temperament. The earnest and faithful in the work, whatever may be their success, are justly entitled to the highest respect and sympathy of the community. Little regard can we have for those who possess no ambition to excel, who manifest no interest in

their calling and pursue the same only as a convenient means of support.

A large amount of earnest work has been accomplished during the past year; and while the majority have labored successfully, yet a few have not been as successful nor manifested as much zeal as we could desire.

To arrive at eminence, in this age of progress, we must keep pace with the times, and not plod along in the beaten ruts of former years. It should be the aim of every teacher to make the profession a constant and unwearied study, using every available means for information and self-improvement. Schools in other cities should be visited whenever circumstances allow. It is not enough to be able to teach with the aid of a book, but the ability to teach *without* text-books, is an essential requisite. There must be originality, enthusiasm, inspiration in the work, combined with a steady and persistent aim at results. As great a field for eminence is open in this, as in any profession. Real talent in teaching, like talent in everything else, commands good pay. It is not uncommon for female teachers at the present day to obtain from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars salary.

SALARIES.

The plan of hiring teachers by the week is believed to be wrong. When the new system was adopted this relic of the old seems to have been overlooked. It is wrong in principle, even, so long as any one of the teachers is paid by salary. The injustice is sufficiently apparent without comment. I would urge the necessity of a fixed salary, even should it amount to no more than the wages paid during the past year, for thus we should avoid the mistake of cutting short a term to make the expenses come within the appropriation. But we do not pay our female teachers enough, nor in any fair comparison with neighboring cities. I am informed that good operatives in the mills receive a larger compensation for their services. Should fixed salaries be established, though small at first, with a proper increase in the future, our teachers would know that an interest had been manifested in the matter, and feel in some measure requited, even though we could not, at first, compete with other cities.

TABLE

Showing the names of the several teachers, their schools, the date of their election and the wages received per month.

Grade.	Location.	Teachers.	Elected.	Wages.
High	Main street	T. W. H. Hussey	Dec. 1867	$1500*
"	" "	Annie Abbott	Jan. 1870	$42
"	" "	Anna E. Bussell	Aug. 1869	42
Grammar	Mount Pleasant	Morris W. Prince	May 1869	1200*
"	" "	Sarah E. Nevins	April 1869	36
"	" "	Lucy E. Shute	Sept 1870	36
"	Main street	Roxanna Longley	April 1869	50
"	" "	Kate G. Pushee	April 1866	36
"	" "	Julia Neville	Jan. 1870	36
"	" "	Celia T. Garland	Aug. 1869	34
Middle	West Pearl st.	Letitia G. Campbell	Jan. 1870	40
"	" "	Grace W. Andrews.	April 1869	32
"	" "	Julia A. Davis	Aug. 1869	32
"	Mt. Pleasant	Ellen J. Adams	April 1864	36
"	Belvidere	A. Lucette Harmon	April 1869	36
"	"	Evelina Davis	Sept. 1870	32
"	No. Central st.	S. Jennie Forsaith	April 1857	34
"	Harbor	Emma E. Phelps	Oct. 1870	32
Primary	East Pearl st.	Mary F. C. March.	April 1869	34
"	" "	Emily C. Brown	Aug. 1870	30
"	West Pearl st.	Nellie Greely	April 1864	34
"	" "	Clara E. Wilder	Aug. 1870	30
"	" "	Sarah F. Proctor	April 1868	30
"	Palm street	Mary L. Hammond.	Aug. 1859	34
"	" "	Helen M. Knowles	Aug. 1870	30
"	Mulberry street	Mary E. Law	Jan. 1867	34
"	" "	Ella F. Reed.	Aug. 1869	30
"	Mt. Pleasant	Phebe E. Churchill.	April 1864	34
"	Belvidere	Frances Merriam	Sept. 1839	36
"	No. Central st.	Lois J. Wadsworth.	Aug. 1870	34
"	Fletcher street.	Clara B. Jaquith	Aug. 1869	32
"	Harbor	Judith C. Walker	April 1869	34
"	Edgeville	Annie S. Hall	Aug. 1870	30
Suburban, No. 1.	Lowell road	Lucie F. Wallace	Aug. 1870	32
" " 2.	" "	Hattie N. Robbins	April 1870	32
" " 3.	Dunstable road.	Sarah A. Turrell	Aug. 1870	28
" " 4.	" "	Hannah M. Swallow	Aug. 1869	32
" " 5.	" "	Emma I. Swallow	Dec. 1870	32
" " 6.	Amherst road	Emma L. Jasaph	Jan. 1870	32
" " 7.	Hollis road	Mary E. Bartlett	Nov. 1870	32
" " 8.	" "	Nellie E. Adams	Aug. 1870	28

*Salary per annum.

RESIGNATION OF TEACHERS.

Miss H. Georgia Gillis, of Mt. Pleasant Grammar school; Miss Carrie A. French and Miss M. A. Cook, of Main Street Grammar; Miss Kate E. Andrews, of West Pearl Street Middle; Miss M. F. Churchill, of North Central Street Primary; Miss Abbie P. Spalding, of Fletcher Street Primary; Miss E. O. Kingsbury, of West Pearl Street Primary; Miss Hattie M. Blood, of Suburban No. 5; Miss Josephine Cochrane, of Suburban No. 6, and Miss Sarah A. Collins, of Suburban No. 7.

It becomes my sad duty to record the death of one teacher during the year. Miss Emma F. Fletcher, a young lady possessed of many graces of character and much excellence of scholarship, was taken suddenly ill at the close of school one pleasant June day, and, after a brief but painful sickness, passed from our midst. In her death we have lost a most faithful and earnest teacher.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Globes, thermometers, numeral frames, &c., have been supplied to all schools found in need of them. Great necessity is felt in nearly every school for suitable wall maps, and dictionaries for teachers' desks. A few books of reference would also be found exceedingly valuable, such as Manuals for Gymnastic Exercises, Object Teaching, Vocal Culture, &c. Gymnastics have been practiced to some extent, and should be made a requirement in all the schools.

Time alone can show forth the complete working and full benefits of the graded system. When all the city schools shall become properly graded, then can we economize in time and labor. With the same or even fewer number of teachers, as much time can be bestowed upon a single recitation as now is devoted to three. In order to do this successfully, our school-houses should be large enough to contain schools of the various grades in separate apartments. For instance, our Primary schools should be divided into three, our Middle into two, and our Grammar into four separate grades, or nine in all, each one pursuing the same studies.

Great improvement is observed in all the schools, as the result of the year's work. That it may become more widely known, an examination of their present condition, by members of the Board

and the citizens, is earnestly solicited. Frequent visitation on the part of parents is of incalculable benefit. It encourages the teacher to more faithful effort and stimulates the pupil to greater zeal in study. A deeper interest and sympathy in our school system is awakened, and a better understanding of its necessities acquired. Parents can not be too careful in taking sides with the child against the teacher, or in any way speaking of the teacher's faults before their children, for thereby falsehood is encouraged, and other permanent injury inflicted upon the very ones they seek to defend. Instead of writing an abusive note to the teacher, in a moment of passion, and sending the same by the child who has been corrected, and doubtless in perfect justice — several instances of which have come to my notice — it would be a far more honorable and just course to obtain the facts in the case from the proper source and in a courteous manner. It is impossible to judge correctly of the efficiency of the teacher or the proficiency of the scholar, without a familiar acquaintance with the school-room.

It would be well for parents to cultivate friendly and social relations with the teacher; to take a little pains that their children be punctual at school; to teach them politeness and etiquette at home; to instil into their minds a sacred regard for truth, and to learn with what companions they associate upon the street. The work of education does not belong entirely to the public school, but in much larger degree to the home influence. Upon this, more than all else, depends their future success or failure in life.

I have endeavored to represent fairly the condition and need of your schools. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me extend to you my thanks for your uniform courtesy, and for the important aid you have rendered me in my arduous duties. While you, yourselves, have been harrassed by difficulties and perplexities in the performance of your own duties — no enviable task — your conduct has ever been such as to command my highest respect. The work entrusted to us has been one of uncommon responsibility. Pioneers, as it were, in the school improvements of the city, we have had no beaten track to follow, but have hewn our own course, with caution, indeed, yet with an honest and unflinching purpose. We trust that the important work will not be allowed to rest here, but be carried onward and upward to a higher plane of excellence.

Our public schools are the hope of this country, the mental and moral culture of our youth, its crown of glory and strength.

Open wide, therefore, the gates of learning, remove every obstacle, and make straight each crooked path, but forget not that *moral* growth and a right understanding of the duties of *good* citizenship are of equal and even higher importance.

As for myself, though the anticipations I cherished at the commencement of the year have not been fully realized, nevertheless, I am sustained by the consciousness of having devoted my whole time to faithful labor.

Respectfully presented,

EBEN H. DAVIS,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

NASHUA, N. H., March 1, 1871.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND

RULES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RULES OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

I. The School Committee is constituted in accordance with the General Statutes of New Hampshire, and the City Charter, and consists of the Mayor, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board, and as many members from each ward as the said ward is entitled to Aldermen in the City Council.

II. The committee thus constituted shall have the care and superintendence of the schools, and shall appoint from their number a Clerk; and may, if deemed expedient, appoint a Superintendent, to whom, under the direction of the Committee, shall be committed the direction and superintendence of the schools; and the compensation of said Clerk and Superintendent shall be determined from year to year by the City Councils, on recommendation of the School Committee.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

I. The meeting for organization shall be held on the Wednesday following the fourth Tuesday of March, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. In case of any failure to meet at that time, the Mayor shall cause

*It was thought best to publish the "Rules and Regulations" in connection with the School Report, in order to place before the public all the facts respecting the management of the schools.

a meeting for organization to be called as soon thereafter as practicable.

II. The first business, after the necessary preliminaries, shall be the election, by ballot, of a Clerk of the Board. If deemed expedient, a Superintendent shall also be elected by ballot. They shall also appoint of their number three sub-committees, to wit:—

1. Committee on Finance, Accounts, and Claims.
2. Committee on School-houses and Supplies.
3. Committee on Text-books, and Examination of Teachers.
4. Committee on Boundaries and Assignment of Scholars.

III. The Board shall receive the report of the committee upon examination of teachers, and elect or appoint from the names reported such persons to such positions as they deem proper.

IV. The election of teachers for the year shall be made at such time or times as the Board shall specially assign for that purpose.

V. All applications for schools shall be made in the applicant's own hand-writing, and shall state the residence, age, and experience in teaching, together with reference as to moral character.

VI. The salaries of all the teachers shall be fixed by the Board at the time of election, but may be changed at the discretion of the Board.

VII. The annual report to the city, and the preparation of the report required by the state, shall be made by a special committee chosen by the Board.

VIII. The date of the commencement and duration of each term, and the length of vacations, shall be fixed by special vote of the Board.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

I. Sub-committees of the Board shall be appointed once a year, and shall examine the classes in the respective schools, and visit them at discretion, without previous notice to the teachers. They shall give their advice to the instructors in any emergency, and take cognizance of any difficulty which may occur between instructors and pupils, or parents of pupils, or between the instructors themselves, relative to the government or instruction of the school. An appeal, however, to the whole Board is not hereby precluded to any citizen, pupil, or instructor.

II. Although the interests of the schools demand sub-committees of the Board, each member shall consider it his duty to watch

over all the public schools of the city ; to attend their examinations, and to visit them at other times, according to his ability.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

I. At all the meetings of the Board the order of business shall be as follows :—

1. Calling the roll and noting absent members.
2. Reading minutes of the last meeting.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.

II. The deliberations of this Board shall be governed by the ordinary parliamentary rules, in the absence of any special regulations.

III. The rules of the Board cannot be altered except upon notice given at one meeting previous to action thereon.

IV. This Board may meet with closed doors when deemed expedient.

V. The meetings of the Board shall be held by adjournment, from time to time, or by call of the Chairman, or when requested by two members of the Board.

VI. A majority of the committee present voting in the affirmative shall be necessary to give validity to any vote or act of the Board, and six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

DUTY OF OFFICERS.

I. The Chairman shall perform the usual duties of a presiding officer.

II. He shall appoint all committees whose appointment is not especially provided for or otherwise directed by the Board.

III. He may direct the Clerk to call a special meeting whenever he may deem it expedient.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

I. The Clerk shall keep a fair and accurate record of the proceedings of the Board, and shall have charge of all papers directed by the Board to be kept on file ; shall notify each special meeting ; shall notify the chairman of every committee appointed, stating

the commission and the names of the members associated with him; shall call extra meetings of the Board, by direction of the Chairman, or at the request of two or more of its members; shall notify instructors elect of their appointment, and give such other notices as the Board may direct.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

I. The Committee on finance, accounts, and claims, shall examine all bills, and report the same to the Board for final action.

II. The Committee on school-houses and supplies shall examine into the condition of houses, outbuildings, and yards; make such repairs as they may deem necessary, and purchase all needed supplies, when any such individual expenditure will not, by estimate, exceed one hundred dollars. Larger expenditures shall first be reported to the Board and receive their approval.

III. The Committee on text-books and examination of teachers shall recommend to the Board what changes, if any, shall be made in text-books; receive proposals from publishers or agents; shall examine such persons as propose to teach in any of the schools, and furnish to the Board the result of such examination for final action.

IV. The Committee on boundaries and assignment of scholars shall establish the boundaries for the several school divisions and regulate the attendance in each.

RULES FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall make the public school system a study, and keep himself thoroughly informed with the discipline and progress of instruction in other places, that he may prescribe the most efficient means for the advancement of the public schools of the city. He shall devote himself entirely to the duties of his office, and secure a full compliance with the orders and regulations of the School Committee.

SEC. 2. He shall, under the direction of the School Committee, have the supervision of all the public schools; he shall visit and carefully examine into the condition and progress of each

school as often as his other duties will permit; he shall attend to the classification of scholars, and equalize, as far as practicable, the attendance upon different schools.

SEC. 3. He shall have power to appoint stated or occasional meetings of the teachers in the public schools, for the purpose of instructing them in relation to their duties, and for mutual consultation in matters touching the prosperity of the schools. He shall advise with the teachers in reference to the course of instruction and discipline, see that the prescribed studies are carefully pursued, and that no books are used except those adopted by the Board; and all orders issued by him shall be binding upon all teachers unless revoked by the Board.

SEC. 4. He shall investigate all cases of discipline or difficulty reported to him by teachers, parent or guardian, and take such action in the case as he and the sub-committee deem expedient. He shall exert his personal influence to secure general and regular attendance, aim to raise the character of each scholar, and keep himself acquainted with the progress of each school, and as far as practicable of each scholar.

SEC. 5. He shall attend the meetings of the Board, and, when called upon by the Chairman, express his opinion on any subject under discussion, and give such information as he may be able. He shall be a member of every Committee except Finance. He shall receive and classify the monthly reports of the principals of the several schools, and present them to the Board at its next meeting; and at the beginning of each term shall receive and classify the order of exercises of each school in the city. He shall annally prepare a written report for publication, giving such information, as to the character of the schools and presenting such plans for their improvement, as he deems advisable.

SEC. 6. He shall aid in the examination of teachers, and conduct all public and private examinations of schools appointed by the Committee. He shall open an account with each school in a book provided for that purpose, which account shall state all the incidental expenses incurred; and this book shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Committee.

SEC. 7. He shall furnish to teachers all necessary blanks, registers and text-books. He shall use his best efforts to secure the observance of the law concerning the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and carefully inquire and ascertain the names of all scholars of non-resident parents and guardians,

and make out bills and collect all moneys due the city for their tuition. He shall be authorized to cause all such ordinary repairs to be made as are immediately needed, for school houses, furniture or warming apparatus.

SEC. 8. He shall have direction and control of the transfer of scholars from one school to another of the same rank, and all certificates of transfer shall be signed by him. Upon every application for a transfer, he shall investigate the reasons therefor, and especially regard the numbers in the schools and the residence of the scholars. In doubtful cases he shall consult the appropriate sub-committees, or refer the case to the Board.

SEC. 9. Under the advice and direction of the Board, he shall examine or cause to be examined, the most advanced classes in the Primary and Middle schools, or so many as may be candidates for the next higher grade of the schools, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board, and make selection of such as are prepared for promotion, and cause the proper transfers to be made, provided the respective sub-committees approve the same.

SEC. 10. In all cases of truancy or non-attendance upon school which may come to his knowledge, he shall, in every instance, strive to reform the child; but if unsuccessful, he shall report the names of the habitual truant or absentee to the officer whose duty it is to make complaint in such cases. He shall report to the School Committee every case of delinquency, tardiness, or violation of any of the rules, on the part of teachers.

SEC. 11. He shall have his office in the City Hall Building, shall keep regular office hours, and shall be in his office one hour each day before the morning session of the schools. In case of absence or sickness he shall notify the Chairman of the Board, and make such arrangement for his office business as he may think proper.

RULES OF THE SCHOOL.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

I. THE PRINCIPAL. The school-house, furniture, grounds, and all other property belonging to the school-house shall be in charge of the Principal, who will be held responsible for their preservation.

II. The Principal shall carefully observe the hours appointed

for commencing and dismissing the schools, and shall be at the school-house, for the purpose of preserving order, at least ten minutes before the hour prescribed for beginning the school.

III. The Principal shall send to the school committee, on the Monday following the close of each month, a report showing the whole number and the average number of males and females in the school, together with the average daily attendance, and the percentage of daily attendance for the month ending on the preceding Friday, or such part thereof as has not been embraced in a previous report.

IV. The Principal shall establish such rules as may be necessary to secure good order and neatness in the school-house and on the grounds, and the preservation of the furniture, books, and apparatus in the school rooms,

V. Unless other provision is made, the Principal shall appoint some suitable person to build fires and take care of the school-house, whose compensation shall be fixed by the school committee.

VI. In all cases of willful and persistent violation of the rules of the school, the Principal may suspend the offender. In all cases of suspension the Principal shall give immediate notice to the parent or guardian of the pupil, and also to the school committee; and every such notice shall state the offence for which the suspension is inflicted.

VII. No Principal shall be engaged in any other profession or employment while employed by the city.

VIII. The Assistant Teachers. In the absence of the Principal, the assistant teacher shall take charge of the school, unless other provision is made by the school committee; and it shall be the duty of all the assistant teachers to co-operate with and assist the Principal in the maintenance of order, study, and discipline among the pupils.

IX. In General. During school hours all teachers shall faithfully devote themselves to the instruction, discipline, manners, and habits of their pupils. They should give constant employment to their scholars, and endeavor by judicious and diversified modes to render the schools both pleasant and profitable. They should use all suitable means to promote good morals and polite manners among their pupils. They shall maintain firm, prudent, and vigilant discipline, and shall use corporal punishment only when gentler measures fail to secure obedience.

X. The teacher may, for the purpose of observing the modes

of discipline and instruction, visit any of the public schools of the city; but such visits are not to be made oftener than once a term, nor until provision, satisfactory to the sub-committee, has been made for the proper care of the pupils under their charge.

XI. All teachers shall be required to keep registers, furnished at the public expense, in which they shall record the names, age, and attendance of their pupils, and such other particulars as shall give a correct idea of the state of the school. These registers shall be returned to the school committee at the close of each term, unless otherwise directed; and all blanks in these registers shall be filled out each term, in order that teachers may be legally entitled to receive their pay. A certificate from the clerk of the school committee that these requirements have been complied with, shall be presented to the City Treasurer before the salary shall be paid.

XII. Any teacher desiring to be absent from school, shall make the desire known to the sub-committee, who alone are authorized to fill such temporary vacancy; and no bill for services performed without their consent shall be approved. The absence of any teacher for one week or more shall cause a corresponding deduction from the salary of such teacher, and for a less period the teacher shall pay the substitute provided by the School Committee.

XIII. If any teacher is absent or tardy without being excused by the sub-committee, or dismisses school before the end of the session, without their permission, it will be considered by them as a resignation on the part of such teacher.

XIV. Teachers shall attend all meetings appointed by the School Committee, and any absence from such meetings by any teacher who has been duly notified shall be regarded as the same as absence from school during school hours.

XV. All teachers, upon notification of their election, shall be presented with a copy of these regulations, and they shall signify their acceptance by subscribing to them.

XVI. It shall be the duty of all teachers to have a copy of these regulations at all times at their respective school-rooms, and the "Rules of the Schools" shall be read to the pupils by the teachers at least once during the term.

OF THE PUPILS.

I. Age. No pupil under five years of age shall be admitted to the schools.

II. Place. Pupils shall attend the schools in their own divisions, unless permission to attend elsewhere is granted by the sub-committee, and such permission shall not be granted except for reason of insufficient school-room to accommodate all the pupils within the district.

III. Study. No pupil shall be allowed to study out of school during school-hours, or leave school for the purpose of taking music or other lessons, or take less than the required number of studies, without permission from the school committee.

IV. Terms of Admission. Each applicant must present to the teacher a certificate of admission from the school committee.

V. Department. Each pupil shall enter such department as the principal may designate.

VI. Books. Each pupil shall come provided with the necessary books, etc.

VII. Time for opening school. The bell shall be rung five minutes before the time for commencing school, and all scholars not in their seats at the expiration of those five minutes shall be accounted tardy.

VIII. Excuses. Any pupil having been absent or tardy shall be required to bring a written excuse from parent or guardian.

IX. Leaving School. No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the appointed time, except in case of sickness or request of the parents or guardian, or for some pressing emergency, of which the teacher shall be judge.

X. Order. When pupils enter their respective rooms, before the time for opening school, they shall take their seats and pursue their studies the same as during school hours. They shall not indulge in scuffling, whistling, boisterous noise, or loud talk in the school building.

XI. Personal neatness and cleanliness. Among the pupils special attention shall be paid to personal neatness and cleanliness. The use of tobacco in any form, by either teacher or pupils, is expressly prohibited. Any child coming to school without proper attention being given to cleanliness, or whose clothes need repairing, shall be sent home to be properly fitted for school.

XII. To and from schools. Pupils shall be under the jurisdiction of teachers to and from school.

XIII. Improper conduct. Any pupil who shall, on or around the school premises, use or write any profane or indecent language, or draw any obscene pictures or representation, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion.

XIV. Damage to School property. Any pupil guilty of defacing or injuring the school property shall pay in full for all damages, and be liable to suspension.

XV. Injurious habits and conduct. In all cases where the conduct and habits of a pupil are found injurious to associates, it shall be the duty of the principal to suspend such pupil from school, and at once report the case to the parent or guardian and the school committee.

XVI. Vaccination and diseases. No scholar shall be permitted to attend any school in the city who has not been duly vaccinated; nor shall any scholar afflicted with any contagious disease, or residing in a family afflicted with any such disease, be permitted to attend until he has produced a certificate from some regular physician, stating that there is no danger to be apprehended from the same.

XVII. Absence from school. Whenever any scholar is absent from school, the teacher shall immediately ascertain the reason, and if such absence be continued, and is not occasioned by sickness or other sufficient cause, he shall report such absence to the proper authority for enforcing the truant law.

school terms.

I. Number of terms. The school year shall be divided into three terms.

II. Spring term. The spring term shall commence on the second Monday in April, and continue twelve weeks.

III. Fall term. The fall term shall commence on the last Monday in August, and continue fifteen weeks.

IV. Winter term. The winter term shall commence on the first Monday in January, and continue twelve weeks.

school hours.

I. Sessions. Throughout the year the morning session shall commence at 9 o'clock. From October 1st to April 1st, the after-

noon session shall commence at one o'clock and thirty minutes; for the remainder of the school year at 2 o'clock. Each session shall continue three hours, except the afternoon sessions of the primary schools, which shall be one hour less.

II. Recess. At the expiration of one-half of each session there shall be a recess of fifteen minutes.

VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

I. Vacations. There shall be a vacation following the winter term of two weeks; following the spring term of eight weeks; following the fall term of three weeks.

II. Holidays. The following holidays shall be granted to the schools: Every Saturday, Fast Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

VENTILATION.

I. Teachers must, at all seasons of the year, make the ventilation and temperature of their school-rooms an essential object of attention. The air in the room must be sufficiently changed at every recess and at the close of every session. Pupils should in no case be allowed to sit in a draught of air.

II. Every school-room must be supplied with a thermometer, which will be furnished upon the application of any teacher to he Schoo l Committee. The thermometer shall be placed so as to indicate, as nearly as possible, the average temperature of the rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

No teacher shall read or distribute any advertisement, or allow any advertisement to be read or distributed, in any of the public schools, nor shall any public entertainment be announced in any school without special permission.

SECTARIAN INSTRUCTION PROHIBITED.

No book or tract designed to advocate the tenets of any particular sect or party shall be permitted in any of the schools; nor shall any sectarian or partizan instruction be given by any teacher in the same.

MORNING EXERCISES.

The morning exercises of all the schools shall commence with the reading of the scriptures, followed by the Lord's prayer; during which service all the teachers and pupils connected with the schools shall be present.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

THIRD DIVISION.

READING AND SPELLING.—Sargent's Primer and Sargent's First Reader.

ARITHMETIC.—Counting from one to one hundred.

SECOND DIVISION.

READING AND SPELLING.—Sargent's Second Reader.

ARITHMETIC.—French's Primary Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Oral instruction upon localities in the city familiar to the pupils, and the first principles in Geography.

FIRST DIVISION.

READING AND SPELLING.—Sargent's Third Reader.

ARITHMETIC.—French's Primary Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's Primary Geography.

ALL CLASSES.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—Singing, vocal gymnastics, and object lessons, each day, at the discretion of the teachers.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

SECOND DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Third Reader and Towne's Speller and Definer.

ARITHMETIC.—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's Primary Geography, with map drawing.

WRITING.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series, No. 1.

FIRST DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING, AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Intermediate Reader, and Towne's Speller and Definer.

ARITHMETIC.—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's Primary Geography, with map drawing.

WRITING.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series Nos 2 and 3.

GENERAL EXERCISES.—In all classes—Vocal Gymnastics, physical exercises, singing, and object lessons.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FOURTH DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING, AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Intermediate Reader, and Towne's Speller and Definer.

WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.—French's Common School Arithmetic.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's Common School Geography, with map drawing.

WRITING.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series.

THIRD DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING, AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Fourth Reader and Towne's Speller and Definer.

ARITHMETIC.—French's Common School Arithmetic.

GEOGRAPHY.—Warren's Common School Geography, with map drawing.

HISTORY.—Quackenbos' United States History.

GRAMMAR.—Oral instruction in the first principles of Grammar. March's Analyzer and Parser.

WRITING.—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series.

SECOND DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING, AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Fourth Reader, and Towne's Speller and Definer.

ARITHMETIC.—French's Common School Arithmetic.

GRAMMAR.—Bullion's Grammar. March's Analyzer and Parser.

HISTORY.—Quackenbos' United States History.

WRITING—Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series.

FIRST DIVISION.

READING, SPELLING, AND DEFINING.—Sargent's Fourth Reader, and Towne's Speller and Definer.

ARITHMETIC.—French's Common School Arithmetic.

GRAMMAR.—Bullion's Grammar. Marchs' Parser and Analyzer.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Jarvis' Primary Physiology.

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY reviewed.

WRITING.—Payson Dunton & Scribner's Series.

GENERAL EXERCISES.—Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, once each week in the first, second and third divisions; rapid solution of original problems given by the teacher; careful drill in articulation and modulation; composition and declamation; physical exercises; singing, and oral instruction concerning the ordinary duties of good citizens.

HIGH SCHOOL.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Review Arithmetic, Physical Geography, English Grammar.

Second Term.—Algebra, Physical Geography, Latin.

Third Term.—Algebra, Ancient Geography, Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, General History, Latin, and English composition.

Second Term.—Geometry, General History, Latin, and English composition.

Third Term.—Geometry, Rhetoric, Latin, Book-keeping.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Natural Philosophy, Latin, Greek or Physiology.

Second Term.—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Latin, Greek or French.

Third Term.—Chemistry, Latin, Greek or French.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—U. S. Government, Latin, Greek or French, or Political Economy.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy, Latin, Greek or French.

Third Term.—Moral Science, Reviews.

Reading first and second years; Latin Prose third and fourth years; Spelling and Defining, weekly Rhetorical exercises and Singing the whole course.

Those fitting for college are allowed to omit the English branches the fourth year.

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Review Arithmetic, Physical Geography, English Grammar.

Second Term.—Algebra, Physical Geography, English Grammar.

Third Term.—Algebra, Ancient Geography, English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, General History, Drawing and English Composition.

Second Term.—Geometry, General History, Drawing and English Composition.

Third Term.—Geometry, Rhetoric, Book-Keeping.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Physiology.

Second Term—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, English Literature, Trigonometry.

Third Term.—Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy or Surveying.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—U. S. Government, Geology, Astronomy or Surveying.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy, Reviews.

Third Term.—Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, Reviews.

Reading first and second years; spelling and defining, weekly rhetorical exercises, and singing, the whole course.

QUESTIONS

Submitted to Candidates for Admission to the High School, at the Annual Examination, July 2, 1870.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Multiply 34264 by 6001.
2. If I receive $60 and spend $40 per month, in how many years of 12 months each shall I save $2160?
3. If a man builds 8-9ths of a rod of wall in a day, how much will he build in 3-8ths of a day?
4. How many pounds make *gross* ton? *short* or *net* ton?
5. What is a Square? Cube?
6. Reduce $\frac{2\ 5 \text{ of } 3\ 7 \text{ of } 2\ 1\text{-}3}{3\ 4\ 5}$ to a simple fraction.
7. When 3 1-2 lbs. of beef cost 43 3-4 cents, what is the price per pound?
8. Multiply thirty-four millionths by twenty-six ten millionths.
9. Divide 17280 by .00144.
10. Bought sugar at 12 cents a pound and sold it at 15 cents a pound, what per. cent. did I make?
11. What is the square root of 2001024?
12. What is the cube root of 21024576?
13. Add forty-nine, and one hundred and five ten thousandths; one hundred and seven thousandths; one hundred and twenty-seven millionths; forty-eight ten-thousandths.
14. I have a note for $1000, payable May 1st, 1863; what discount shall I make for payment to-day, Aug. 19th, 1862, money bearing interest at 10 per. cent per annum?
15. $1000.00. NASHUA, MAY 17th, 1860.

For value received I promise to pay J. Osgood, or order, on demand, with interest one thousand dollars.

Endorsements. { June 7th, 1863, $325.00.
Aug. 12th, 1865, $600.00.

What is due July 7th, 1866?

GRAMMAR.

1. Mention the Properties of Nouns and Verbs.
2. Write the Possessive Cases, singular and plural, of Hero, Lady, Knife, Man and He.
3. Write the Principal parts of Lie (to recline), Lay, Sit, Set and Leave.
4. What parts of speech are compared? Give examples of each.
5. How are verbs divided in regard to their Form? Write one of each kind.
6. Write the Synopsis of the verb *Learn* in the Indicative Active.
7. Write the Nominative Cases, singular and plural, of all the Personal Pronouns.

> Soft is the strain when zephyr gently blows,
> And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;
> But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
> The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar.

8. Mention in order all the Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs and Conjunctions in the above stanza.
9. Parse *soft*, *is* and *when*, in the first line.
10. Parse *and*, *stream*, *in* and *flows*, in the second line.
11. Parse *sounding* and *shore*, in the third line.
12. Parse *hoarse*, *like*, *torrent* and *should roar*, in the fourth line.
13. I have forgotten who I gave it to. Give me them books. The memory of our forefathers are pleasant. Neither John, Charles, nor James are going.
    Correct the above sentences.
14. Correct false Syntax in the following: There are but a few other similar places in the city. I have no doubt but that he will come. It is to you to whom I am indebted for this favor. My father presented me with a new knife.
15. What is a Sentence.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is Latitude? Longitude? The Equator?
2. What are Parallels? Meridians? Zones?
3. What are the Natural Divisions of Land, and what one of these is Cuba? Nova Scotia? Florida?

4. What is a Mountain Range? Desert? Volcano? Name one of each.
5. What are the Natural Divisions of Water?
6. Where are Capes Horn, Good Hope, Hatteras?
7. State proofs that the world is round.
8. What Animals are found in hot climates?
9. How many States and Territories in the United States?
10. Mention the capitals of the New England States.
11. Name the Countries of North America.
12. Draw an outline of North America.
13. What is the population of the United States?
14. Where are the Isthmuses of Suez and Panama?
15. Name the Continents of the World?
16. Where is the Hudson River and what cities upon it?
17. What three great rivers in South America?
18. Where are Atlas Mountains?
19. Name the five largest cities in the Unitsd States.
20. Name the five largest and most important rivers in the United States.

HISTORY.

1. Name three Spanish and three English discoverers.
2. What were some of the causes of the American Revolution?
3. Mention three of the most prominent battles of the Revolution.
4. What was the cause of the last war with England?
5. Name the thirteen original colonies of Great Britain.
6. What noted General fell at the battle of Bunker Hill?
7. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
8. Who were the second and third Presidents of the United States?
9. State the manner of Hamilton's death.
10. Who originated the first Steamboat?
11. Between what places was the Magnetic Telegraph first established?
12. Into what three departments is the Government of the United States divided, and what is the term of office in each?

SPELLING.

Literary	Sulphur	Emperor
Business	Magnificence	Manufacturer
Conscience	Beneficial	Customer
Knowledge	Multiplication	Separate
Acquiesce	Satisfaction	Protector
Sacrifice	Contemporary	Nausea
Sovereign	Extravagance	

TABLE

Showing the Salaries of Teachers in Neighboring Cities.

CITIES.	High Schools.		Gram. Schools.		Middle Schools.		Prim'y Schools.		Mixed Schools.
	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.	Assistants.	Principals.
Lowell, Mass.	$2200	$650.00 to 1700.00	$1700	$400.00 to 500.00	.....	.....	$500.00	$400.00	.....
Worcester, Ms.	2000	600.00 to 1000.00	1700	500.00 to 575.00	.....	.....	500.00	400.00	$400.00 to 500.00
Manchester....	1800	600.00 to 800.00	1500	450.00	450	$450	450.00	450.00	450.00
Portsmouth ..	1500	700.00 to 1200.00	900	500.00	500	275	425.00	250.00	350.00 to 400.00
Dover.....	2000	550.00 to 600.00	1000	600.00	$9 pr.w.	.....	$8 pr.w.	.....	.....
Concord.....	1600	600.00 to 750.00	550	400.00 to 500.00	375.00	.....	300.00 to 325.00	.....	375.00
Nashua	1500	388.50	462.50 to 1200.00	314.50 to 333.00	314.50 to 370.00	296	277.50 to 333.00	277.50	259.00 to 296.00